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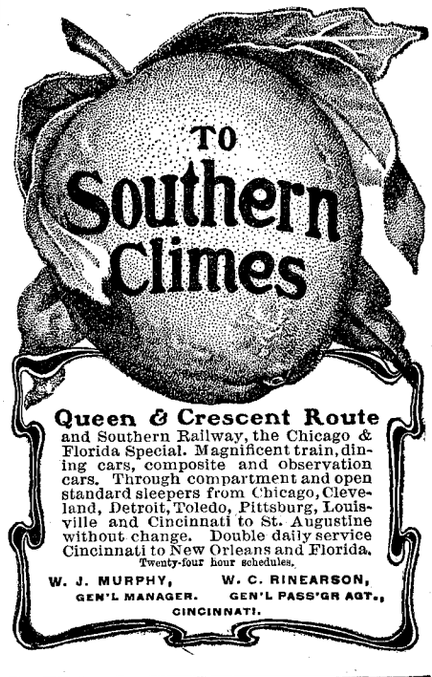

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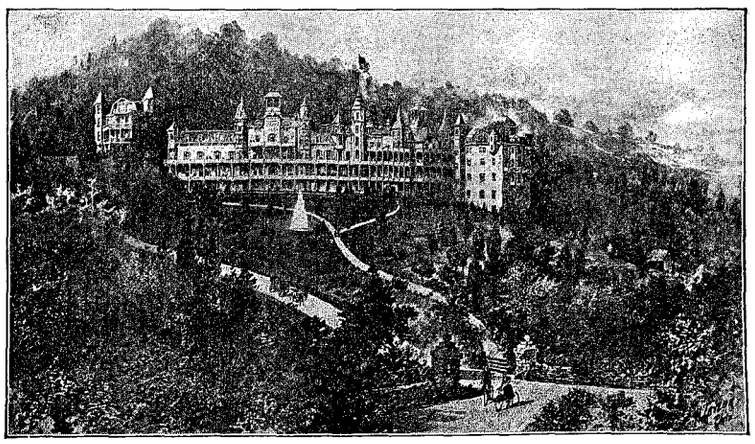

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Rev. WM. J. BARNES, Ph.B., Brooklyn, N. Y.: No matter how much opposed to works of fiction a minister may be, he can not fail to be captured by the graphic portrayal of the experiences through which Salathiel passed; nor would he have any qualms of conscience in commending the work to his people. I intend to preach a sermon or sermons from it.

Rev. M. A. PEDERSON, Chicago, Ill.: The introduction and appendix were especially useful to me in preparing a sermon on the second coming of Christ.

Rev. HOMER A. FLINT, Pittsburg, Pa.: I shall make this book the basis of a public discourse to my congregation.

Rev. CHAS. D. BLAKER, Lake City, Minn.: I can not fully express my admiration of this work. The title alone has suggested to me a subject for a sermon.

Rev. E. H. MACEY, Newport, R. I.: It is certainly invaluable as an historical novel. Remarkable for its rapid and splendid diction. Please send some circulars concerning it that I may place in the pews next Sunday, when I shall speak of it in connection with a sermon on reading.

Preachers Forming Reading Circles to Read and Study It.

Rev. ROLAND D. SAWYER, South Hanson, Mass.: Have commended the story from the pulpit and urged the plan of neighborhoods forming a round table circle and reading it. Our town library will purchase two or more copies of it.

Rev. H. A. BENFER, First United Congregational Church, Carlisle, Pa.: It will prove a blessing to the reading age. It's a most fascinating story. Will urge our Christian Endeavorers to read it.

Rev. WM. T. PARSONS, Binghamton, N. Y.: The annotations materially add to its value and the book is beneficial reading, especially for the young, for their needs is great. I have recommended it to my congregation and have advised my Young People's Bible class to get it. I intend to use part of it in my sermon next Sunday night.

A Great Educational Book.

R. HEBER NEWTON, D.D., New York City: I have read with the keenest enjoyment the very brilliant and wise introductory essay on the coming of Christ in "Tarry Thou Till I Come." I think this essay is a masterpiece of work. It ought to have a great educational value.

The chain of testimony at the close of the volume from Jewish authorities as to the character and work of Jesus, is immensely interesting and valuable. It seems to me that this ought to see the light in a dainty edition de luxe by itself. It was a very happy thought to solicit such testimony. It brings to light the wonderful change that is going on in the attitude of spiritually minded Israel toward Jesus. I am persuaded that nothing has hindered this work of reverent appreciation more than the abominable attitude of the Church toward Judaism. I think it of the utmost value that Jews should have brought forth such evidence of the feelings on the part of the sons of Israel toward their Greatest and their Highest. It shall help the coming in of the better day, when there shall be one flock under one shepherd.

Rev. W. C. HALL, Morris Run, Pa.: Its pages are flaming torches of fire, diffusing light and warmth which arouses in the reader an intense feeling of charity and sympathy for the much-despised and rejected Jewish race.

Rev. A. W. ROSS, Mt. Morris, Ill.: Very attractive and fascinating book. Introduction and appendix alone worth the price of the book. Pure, clean, and instructive.

S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D., Brooklyn: I believe such works arouse our interest in the living Christ and God.

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Rev. C. W. LEITZELL, Newton, Iowa.: It is undoubtedly the best novel it has been my pleasure to read. The diction is elegant and the descriptions are simply grand. I am recommending it to my people and will see that the public library gets a copy.

Rev. C. W. MAGGART, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.: Will advise the city libraries to place copies on their shelves, and reading circles to read it in course. It gives us a new interest in that somewhat hidden time and will help us in Bible interpretation.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE ISSUES RAISED IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

IT is hard to tell from the comments of the newspapers just what sort of a message they expected from President Roosevelt, but it is clear that some of them expected something considerably different from the one that was written. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) remarks that "it is not exactly the kind of a message that it was natural to expect from a man of Mr. Roosevelt's temperament," and the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) says it is "less a unique document than, perhaps, many have anticipated it would be." It is "anything but a sensational document," observes the Baltimore *News* (Ind.). The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) thinks it a notable matter that "there is not a line of bumptiousness or challenging boastfulness" in the message, and the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) says that "the country will draw a deep breath of satisfaction" because "there are no fireworks in it." "The 'Rough Rider' and 'the Jingo,' the impetuous youth of a year ago, has disappeared," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "and instead we have in the White House a President who, to judge from his first communication to Congress, might be a man of sixty, trained in conservative habits." The message as a whole is pretty generally commended by the papers of both parties.

The salient points of the message may be briefly given as follows:

President McKinley's assassination is dwelt upon at some length, and attention is called to the fact that "of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact," it is added, "is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens." Anarchy is called "a crime against the whole human race," and it is urged that this crime "should be made an offense against the law of nations," like piracy and the slave trade.

"Caution in dealing with corporations" is recommended; yet it is recognized that "there is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare." It is urged that "combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled." "In the interest of the public, the Government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke."

"A cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries," is recommended.

"The competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market" is deprecated, legislation "to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain" is urged, and it is advised that "in all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States Government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions."

The Chinese exclusion law should be reenacted immediately, and should be strengthened wherever necessary.

As to the tariff, "nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time"; but there should be combined with it "a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations." "Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection."

A shipping subsidy is not outspokenly advocated, but it is remarked that "at present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries," and Congress is asked to "take such action as will remedy these inequalities."

Action that "will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs" is called for, and, at the same time, attention is called to "the need of strict economy in expenditures."

The preservation of the forests is urged as "an imperative business necessity," and the government irrigation of arid lands is recommended.

"In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes, this will be an accomplished fact." "A substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States" is termed a "vital need."

Our Philippine policy is justified at considerable length, and legislation that will encourage the introduction of industrial enterprises is called for. A cable to Hawaii and the Philippines is recommended.

The isthmian canal and the importance of constructing it are discussed.

Many recommendations are made looking to the upbuilding of the navy. It is not considered necessary to increase the army, "but it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency." Promotions will be made for merit only; political, social, or personal pressure will avail nothing, "and if there is reason to believe that such pressure is exercised at the instigation of the officer concerned, it will be held to militate against him."

The merit system is declared to be "in its essence as democratic and American as the common-school system itself," and it is further declared that "it is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions."

The elimination of "partizan considerations" from the consular service is urged, and the reformation of the service by a new law advised.

The census office "should be made a permanent government bureau."

Anarchism.—There is pretty general agreement with the Pres-

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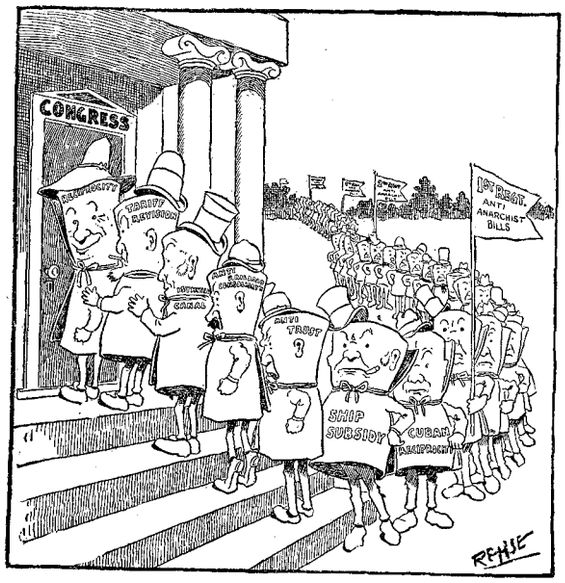
ident's recommendation that anarchists be outlawed, and a number of bills to this end have been introduced into Congress. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.) says of the part of the mes-



WAITING FOR THE BIG SHOW TO OPEN.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

sage dealing with this topic that "no more apt or enlightening analyzation of anarchy has been made anywhere in so few words or, for that matter, in any words, few or many." The Washington *Times* (Dem.) declares that "the United States is no dumping-ground for men who are murderers by conviction"; and it seems to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) that "certainly there is need of world-wide cooperation against this mad foe to civilization." "There is excellent prospect," observes the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), "that before the present session ends we shall have agreement upon some comprehensive measure, or measures, that will put us as a nation in line with the sentiment expressed by the President." Some papers think, however, that there will be some difficulty in distinguishing the anarchists and identifying them as such, and the New York *Evening Post* reports that the anarchists in New York are not expecting serious trouble.

The "Trusts."—The President's recommendation of publicity as a remedy for trust evils is widely commended. "His deliverance upon this subject," says the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.), "seems to us to be altogether the wisest that has been made by any public man." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) calls the President's program "moderate and safe," and thinks that "Republicans and Democrats should be able to join hands with ease to legislate regarding it." *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) declares that under the present methods of trust management a few men "greatly increase their opportunities for profit by employing other people's money without feeling obligation to give those people information of changes in the business, except in the form of an annual report, issued some months after the close of the fiscal year," and it adds that "this sounds unfair and one-sided, but it is pretty near what happens." The masses of people will like this part of the message, thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.), because "they are determined not to let anything grow up in this country which they can not handle and which, unhandled, might become stronger than themselves." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that "the trust promoters will be wise if they offer no resistance to the steps which may be taken to carry out the President's suggestion," for "if they seek to oppose this conservative and wholesome recommendation, they will create a demand for something more drastic." *The Post* thinks, however, that "Congress is certain to be reluctant about taking action in this direction," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) agrees that "if precedents count for anything, a Congress so near the election of its successor is likely to be cautious rather than radical." The fear is expressed by the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) that federal meddling with corporations is only "another step toward the centralization that those profess to fear who are the strongest in pushing the country toward it. 'Government control' is a few steps ahead of government ownership, and is in the same path."

Chinese Exclusion.—On this question it seems likely, from the newspaper comment, that, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* says, "all parties will be a unit for the reenactment of the exclusion act." The Hartford *Courant* says: "There is a mighty strong lesson in inconsistency in a nation forcing its way into a country at the point of the bayonet and then forbidding the people of that country at the point of the bayonet from coming here. But on its practical side his declaration unquestionably voices the prevailing sentiment. The people of this country do not want to have to compete with the Chinese in diet or clothing or habits of life, and they will have to when the Chinese becomes an active competitor with them in work. That's the inside of the Chinese question. It is not taken from the Golden Rule, but is essen-

THEY HAVE A POOR OPINION OF THE MESSAGE.
—*The Philadelphia Record.*

tially selfish and human." The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), however, thinks that "the exclusion of the small number of Chinese who might come here is not necessary to preserve the American workman, whose products are everywhere underselling the wares of men who earn lower wages," and it remarks that "Chinese labor in this country has been found to be efficient, but not particularly cheap."

The Tariff and Reciprocity.—"President Roosevelt's message has knocked in the head the free-trade scheme to reduce the Dingley tariff under the plea of making friends with or extending charity to other nations," says the New York *Press* (Rep.), which is the most ardent newspaper champion of the protective tariff system in the country; and it goes on to declare that the only foes of the system "are now, as heretofore, in the battered old Democracy. There dissatisfied Republicans can take their stand. With the President's position definitely and finally known, there is no more hope for sneaking into free trade by the new covered route of 'tariff revision' than there is by the old abandoned subway of 'tariff reform.'" The Boston *Herald* (Ind.), however, believes that the President's idea that business panics are created by tariff revisions is a fallacy, and the New York *Times* (Ind.) thinks that the President "misinterprets the evidence as to public opinion, and errs as to the real requisite to prosperity. That, we are convinced, is, not to continue protection as it exists, but gradually and prudently, but surely, to check and moderate it." The President's words on reciprocity are not considered as strong as his declaration concerning the tariff. His recommendation that reciprocity should be treated as the handmaiden of protection"does not mean much," remarks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.); and the New York *Journal* (Dem.) thinks that "the President seems half-hearted" in this matter, and it says that "we can not help thinking that if McKinley had lived he would have spoken in more insistent terms on this subject that lay so near his heart." "The protected interests," notes the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), "are too jealous of any move in the direction of lowered duties to give their countenance

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to anything like a broad reciprocity policy; and the President virtually sanctions their position." The New York *Journal of Commerce* puts its conception of the situation in a sentence by saying: "We shall get no concessions without giving some, and what not a single American will object to no foreigner will value." The New York *Tribune*, however, indorses the reciprocity idea heartily, and says: "Certainly a policy with which the names of Blaine, McKinley, and Dingley have been identified may be regarded as soundly Republican, and the execution of it as not a 'new departure' nor an attack upon the established order of things."

Shipping Subsidies.—The idea of a shipping subsidy, like the idea of reciprocity, seems to be considered favorably as a general plan, but opposed when it becomes clear who will get the favors and who will not. The Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) thinks that "the repeal or modification of our antiquated navigation laws would do more to build up our merchant shipping than all the subsidies that can be piled up." And the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"It is not our merchant marine that seems so small; it is only the portion of it which is employed in foreign trade. That this is smaller than that of England is no more discreditable to us than it is discreditable to England that her railroad system is smaller than ours. A maritime nation with free trade has built up a great merchant marine; a continental nation with a stiff protective tariff to restrict foreign trade has developed a splendid railway system, and is selling railway material to the British empire. That we overtop other nations in other forms of business is due to the fact that our capital and labor have been employed where they are more productive than on the sea, and if our exports have been carried to their destinations in cheap vessels it has been to the profit of our producers, who receive the foreign price less the cost of transportation."

Irrigation of Arid Regions.—This subject is considered by the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) "the most important of all," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* notes that "it is absolutely new matter in any

THE ROUGH RIDER: "Dance, you tenderfeet, dance!"
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

Presidential message," and says: "This alone would make the message notable. It will mark, we think, the especial achievement President Roosevelt means to stamp on his Administration.". "Surely the West will like this message," remarks the Washington *Star* (Ind.), "and it is safe to say that if Mr. Roosevelt can induce Congress to lay the foundation for reservoirs which will husband for the great empire beyond the Mississippi the water necessary to add the desert reaches there to habitation and productivity, he need lose no sleep about the enduring quality of his fame." The Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.) says:

"He knows that, by the very presence and extent of these arid lands, the States that contain them are too poor to undertake, on an adequate scale, the projects of conservation and distribution of water-supply that are necessary. He realizes, too, that the manufacturing and merchandizing East has a direct interest in the development and settlement of this untenanted country, because it would be equivalent to the opening of several new States, and the 'winning of the West' has, in the past fifty years, been the making of the East, because it has supplied a constantly widening market for the surplus products of older and better developed sections of the country."

On the other side of the question the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) says: "The Government will have done enough if it regulates interstate waters. Let the settlers pay for their own improvements, as all other settlers have done." And the Baltimore *American* (Ind.) says:

"There is absolutely no analogy between the improvement of rivers and harbors and the irrigation of deserts. The one creates facilities for a commerce and trade already in existence, and is, therefore, a benefit to the whole people and the nation. The other undertakes to do an altogether hypothetical service for future generations—a service which they can be relied upon to do for themselves if convinced that it will pay. . . . When irrigation will pay, private enterprise will undertake it, and it has done so already with more or less profit. Of the lands which the Government is asked to irrigate, at least three-fourths of them would remain non-productive if the Amazon were emptied over them."

The Merit System.—The President's unequivocal indorsement of civil-service reform is heartily commended by the newspapers, but the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) thinks if he lives up to it, "he will cause consternation among his party associates." The Buffalo *Express*, too, says that his words "will make many of the old bureaucrats quake," and the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that "this feature of the message can not be pleasing to the politicians who found Mr. McKinley so complaisant, but it should please the American people mightily." "By carrying out this principle," says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "as in justice it must be said that Mr. Roosevelt has done in executing the civil-service laws heretofore, one of the greatest dangers of the expansion policy will be averted."

The Philippines.—The President's justification of our Philippine policy on the ground of its benefit to the natives brings out the same kind of comment brought out by similar declarations by President McKinley. The New York *Press* declares that "Senator Hoar himself could not entertain or express more humane and nationally unselfish sentiments toward the Filipinos," while the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says: "As to future policy respecting the islands—no word. The President speaks of 'self-government' as the ultimate end, but just what he means no one can tell. And so the hell of mutually murderous hate we have created there is to continue indefinitely." The recommendation that Congress open the way for the introduction of business enterprises into the islands meets the opposition of

"THE CYCLONE'S COMING!"
—*The New York World.*

the Richmond *Dispatch* (Dem.), which thinks it would merely be "turning loose an army of reconstruction-looters to prey upon the natives." Opportunely the Manila *American* arrives simul-

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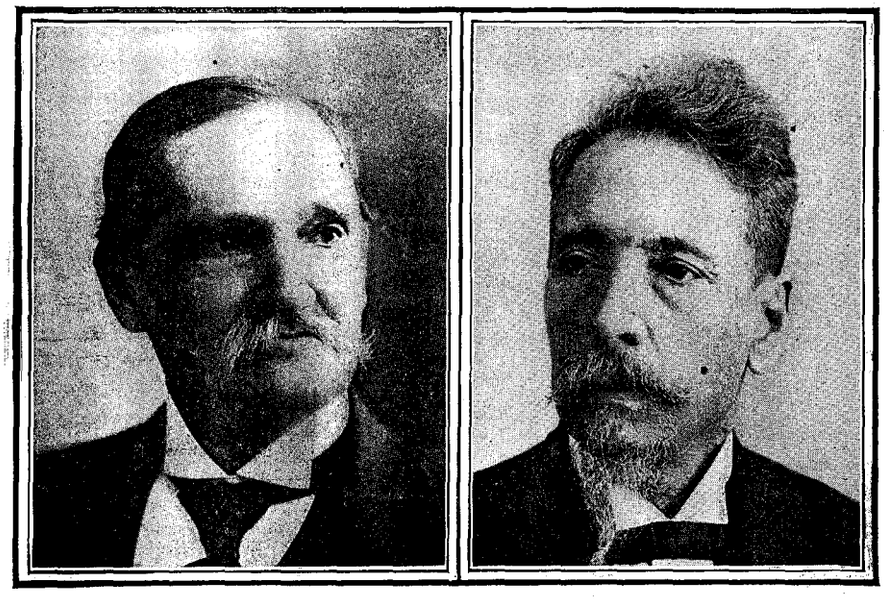
taneously with the message, with an editorial upon this very subject, in which it says:

"It will be the industrial army that redeems the Philippine Islands. Churches we have, and to spare; schools we are establishing, but these in themselves will be powerless to uplift the country. What these islands need is an army of intelligent and efficient workmen to till the soil, to fell, saw, and market timber, to exploit mines, to build railroads and canals and manufactories; in short, men who will do for the Philippines what Missouri did for itself—develop the latent resources, people the country and inaugurate an era of prosperity.

"There are now enough Americans interested in these islands, and most of them on the ground, to do this work, just so soon as Congress will give them the signal that their locations, their investments, and the result of their efforts will be protected as well as they would be in America."

CUBA'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

CUBA will soon be in the throes of a national political campaign, and already the claims of contending candidates are being vigorously pushed in the press and on the platform. The elections will begin late in December and end in February. The governors of provinces will first be balloted for, then representatives to the Provincial Assemblies, and then deputies to the National House. The senatorial election comes next, and the Presidential contest last of all. Gen. Emilio Nunez, civil governor of Havana, in a letter to the New York *Sun*, reviewing the political situation in Cuba, declares:



SENOR TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA. GEN. BARTOLOME MASSO.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF CUBA.

"The crystallization of the leading policies has led to the formation of three parties—the National, the Republican, and the Democratic. The two latter names are fresh from the United States, and mean nothing in so far as the platforms of its two great parties are concerned.

"The Republican party comprises a fraction of the patriots who were active in the war against Spain; the Democrats are the survivors of the old Autonomist party, which supported Spain in the war for independence, declaring for allegiance to the mother country, with the privilege of home rule. Spaniards and the old Spanish sympathizers largely compose the Democratic organization.

"The National party—by far the strongest numerically—is made up of the Cubans who demanded absolute independence. Their platform is practically the same as that of the Republicans; indeed, the two parties are almost one.

"The difference is this: The leaders, and not the policies, have been opposed. The Assembly which followed the Spanish evacuation of the island was made up of patriots who, while they had the same end in view, favored different men.

"The National party organized and claimed General Gomez as its head. The Republicans comprised those who broke away on the question of leadership. General Gomez has proved his sincerity and unselfishness, and has won the hearts of all his countrymen. To-day he is by far the most popular man in Cuba.

"Several times he has refused the candidacy for the office of President. Should he remain firm in his determination, the choice of the National party will be Señor Tomas Estrada Palma. He enjoys the confidence of General Gomez, and is high in the esteem of the people of the island.

"Not long ago I was informed that there was a fusion movement in his favor on foot in Havana. It was to comprise the National and Republican forces, and a fraction of the Democratic party.

"But, in some parts of the island, there has been an understanding between the Democratic and the Republican parties that they shall unite in the support of Gen. Bartolome Masso. General Masso is the head and front of what I might call the anti-Platt Cubans.

"He typifies the spirit of revision, which stirred so many when the Platt amendment was put through. Those of the patriots who could brook no interference in the island's affairs are still Revisionists—and anti-Platts."

General Nunez believes that Señor Palma will be elected, and declares that in the event of his election Palma would "endeavor to preserve cordial relations with the United States, and would seek to avoid all friction and to place on a sound basis the financial and commercial affairs of the island."

La Lucha (Havana) supports the candidacy of General Masso on the ground that he is the more distinctively Cuban candidate, and regards Señor Palma as being too American in his sympathies. It says:

"The popular and intellectual classes are showing their sympathy for a candidate who has specifically asked all the elements of the country for their support, and they have given it him in spite of the arguments used by the supporters of Don Tomas [Señor Palma] that the latter was the only man, that he spoke English, and was an American citizen and understood both the Cuban and American aspect of the problem.

"Señor Masso, in appealing directly and not in general terms to all the various divisions of the people, showed more common sense and less exclusivism than did Don Tomas, tho the trouble and division have arisen not so much from the wording of the letter program of Don Tomas as from the exclusiveness of the pampered bureaucrats of the intervention."

Texas Strikes Another Blow at Trusts.—State attacks on trusts, which were greeted with trumpetings of newspaper acclaim from sea to sea a few years ago, now receive very little notice. The Chicago *Tribune* says of the latest attempt of this sort:

"The authorities in Texas have broken up the 'beer trust' in that State. St. Louis and Milwaukee brewing companies which have been violating the anti-trust act have been fined $15,000 apiece, and the right to do business in Texas has been taken away from them. These two companies have paid their fines, and the Milwaukee one is going to sell out its real-estate holdings in Texas, and will send no agents there to solicit custom. A year ago the Texas authorities succeeded in depriving of the right to do business in Texas the local corporation which represented the Standard Oil Company. It has now defeated a brewers' combine. These are indeed victories. No other State can show such

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a record. This is not so much that Texas has a rigid anti-trust law as it is because state officials think it can be and ought to be enforced. But while these two brewing companies can not do business in Texas, the Texans who like their beer can send to St. Louis or Milwaukee for it. Its shipment to them can not be prevented. Nor is it likely that beer will be any cheaper in Texas because of the expulsion of these two companies. In this case it will be difficult to see what Texas will have gained by this 'famous victory.' Some foreign capital which has been invested in the State will be withdrawn, but that will be no gain. Texas needs all the capital it can get."

NO COLOR LINE IN HAWAII.

ACCORDING to the Honolulu correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, the color line is something that in Hawaii is absolutely unknown. "Black and white and yellow and brown," he says, "are on a social equality." The news of the Booker T. Washington dinner incident caused no stir there, where "American, Hawaiian, and negro sit down at the same table with Japanese and Chinese, and with never a thought of the proprieties." The social conditions, continues the correspondent, "are probably the most peculiar of anywhere in the United States," and he goes on to say:

"The Hawaiian has, it is true, a skin of somber hue, but the darker the color the prouder he is of his social status. There are innumerable wealthy natives here who move in the best society circles, and the issuance of the 'Blue Book,' for the first time, a few days ago, disclosed that the 'four hundred' of the city was made up of both black and white and yellow and brown.

"The most prominent attorney and the best speaker in the islands is a negro, and he is much in demand upon every public occasion. This is T. McCants Stewart, who is also prominent in the high councils of the Republican party, which is due not only to his own undoubted ability, but also because of his color, which gives him a powerful influence over the natives. There are four score at least of Chinese citizens, merchants, and the like, who move in the best society, and who are rated at anywhere from $100,000 to $3,000,000 when wealth is taken as a factor. The hospitality of the famous Ah Fong family is well known, particularly among army and navy officers, who have often been their guests.

"The Japanese are also no small factor in the prosperity of the islands, and there are many with large accumulations of wealth. There is not the slightest social distinction made upon their own account, tho they very rarely entertain. Among the Hawaiians, however, there is the greatest rivalry for social distinction. The Princess Theresa, who is the wife of Delegate to Congress Wilcox, by her official position, claims the honors. The ex-Queen Liliuokolani is still the recognized leader among her own people, and Mrs. Wilcox's claims are disputed by several other ladies. The Princess Theresa is the real leader of the Home Rule party, which is dominant in local politics, and is said to far exceed her husband, the delegate to Congress, in her ability to control the party.

"There are in all hardly more than ten thousand whites in the city of Honolulu, and a goodly part of that number is made up of transients, who can not be called citizens. The prominent society people are among the descendants of the old missionaries, and they mingle freely with the other nationalities in a social way. The social peculiarities of the place are further augmented by the unlimited number of queer marriage mixtures. A man's color here is no index to his nationality. Hawaiian, Chinese, American, French, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and African blood are so intermingled that an attempt to accurately distinguish one from the other would be absolutely impossible."

MORE REFLECTIONS ON THE PHILIPPINE DECISION.

THE Supreme-Court decision in the "fourteen diamond rings case," which was considered in these columns last week, is accepted by the newspapers as confirming the insular decisions rendered last spring. "The opinion handed down by the Supreme Court in the last batch of insular cases," says the Burlington *Hawkeye* (Rep.), "completes the vindication of the McKinley policy of national expansion. The question of constitutionality will no longer be up for consideration. That has been settled once and for all, and settled rightly." The series of decisions "proclaim to the world," declares the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.), "that under the Constitution of the United States the American Government may rule its territorial possessions imperially and without the consent of the governed." The fact that Congress and the President, not the President alone, will rule our colonial possessions is the subject of considerable remark. Thus the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) says: "Whatever disappointment some Americans may feel at the refusal of the Supreme Court to declare against the 'dependencies' system, let none overlook the fact that the encroachments of the executive branch, its attempt to make itself autocratic and irresponsible, have been sternly and squarely rebuked. On that proposition the Supreme Court stood eight to one. The inhabitants of our 'appurtenances'

A SUGGESTION FOR THE NEW PHILIPPINE COINAGE.
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

A BAD CASE OF SORE NECK.
—*The Denver News.*

UNCLE SAM IN TWO ROLES.

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are not the wards of the President, but the wards of the people." And the Louisville *Post* (Dem.) observes:

"This decision, like the previous ones, is a check to the tendency toward the concentration of power in the executive branch of the Government. Our natural growth has made the Presidency an infinitely more powerful institution than the founders of the Government ever dreamed that it would be. Nearly every change, nearly every step forward, has necessarily increased the weight of executive influence until an adroit politician at the White House, under ordinary circumstances, can make himself practically supreme.

"Many intelligent and patriotic citizens have seen in our recent expansion the possibility of even a greater aggrandizement of the Presidency. If the President could, under the Constitution, be an absolute monarch of the island territory, there might be some justification for the cry of imperialism. But the Supreme Court holds that this cannot be. The power to govern territory lies in Congress, and not in the President. The direct representatives of the people must make the general laws for the government of the islands. Representatives of a people devoted to popular government can be relied upon to be liberal, and to do all in their power for the development of self-government in the Philippines.

"The cause of national growth is undoubtedly strengthened by these decisions that establish authority in the legislative rather than the executive branch of the Government."

As the decision sweeps away the tariff bars between the Philippines and the United States, and leaves the trade tariff-free until Congress ordains otherwise, the most immediate effect of the decision is to throw the Philippine tariff question into Congress. Senator Lodge has introduced a bill into the Senate making legal for the Philippines the tariff schedule set up by the Taft Commission, and putting the Dingley tariff rates in force between the islands and the States; and it is thought that a similar bill will soon be introduced into the House. The Cleveland *Plain-Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), however, thinks that the plan of having one tariff for one colony and another for another is questionable. It says: "Why should the products of Hawaii and Porto Rico come in free of duty and those of the Philippines be saddled with duties, be they more or less than the Dingley schedule?"

Turning to the "anti-imperialist" comment on the decision, the Baltimore *News* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"As to the bearing of this attitude [of the Court] upon the broad issues involved in the term 'imperialism,' it can be summed up in the statement that, while it gives no countenance to one kind of imperialism which some people affected to be very much stirred up about, it interposes absolutely no barrier to the other kind—the only kind concerning which there was any justification for active solicitude. From the imperialism of the 'one-man power' there was never any sign that we had much ground to anticipate trouble in any reasonable future; it is the imperialism of national domination, and disregard for the rights of weaker and less advanced peoples, which alone has loomed up as a new element in our development, and one calculated to undermine our old ideals and traditions. If this be a national danger, it is to the national spirit rather than to any action by a judicial tribunal that we should have looked for protection against it; and, at all events, such protection has not been furnished in any measure whatever by the decisions actually rendered by the Supreme Court."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), another anti-imperialist paper, says:

"The absolute power of Congress, which our highest tribunal has now asserted, may be used in a beneficent way to extricate us from our Philippine plight. The islands are ours, heady expansionists have said, and there is no way of getting rid of them. But the Supreme Court has now held that they are but as other 'property' of the United States, to be alienated if Congress so desires. Our hands are not tied. Congress has full power to heed the prayer of the islanders, at the same time that it consults our own highest interests, by granting Philippine independence at an early day. The President's message reflects the general sobering on this subject. He has got far away from the first glorying of Mr. McKinley in our acquisition of the 'gems and glories of the tropic seas.' To Mr. Roosevelt they are frankly 'a great burden.' There is not a word in his message inconsistent with our ultimate withdrawal—many words, indeed, which hint not obscurely that such may be our final goal. With this falls in the latest Filipino appeal for a promise of 'the ultimate recognition of their rights' as a people. The time is auspicious, therefore, for a fresh consideration of the whole matter, freed from the old rancors and passions; and the hope may reasonably be entertained that the American Congress and people will yet be willing to retrace their steps, and take their position again on our traditional and noble principle that no government shall be imposed upon a people without its consent."

OPENING OF THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

WITH imposing ceremonies, including a parade of federal and state troops and Confederate veterans, a program of exercises graced by Senator Depew and other distinguished speakers, and with words of greeting from the President of the United States, the South Carolina, Interstate and West Indian Exposition was formally opened on December 2. The occasion, declares the Charleston *News and Courier*, marks "the most momentous day in the newer, and better, and broader life of Charleston, and the State, and the South." It continues:

"There was an almost total suspension of business in the city, and the whole community joined in the most remarkable demonstration in the varied history of this ancient town. More than twenty-two thousand persons passed through the gates of the Exposition grounds. Many of the visitors marveled where they had come from—they were everywhere—and they were all filled with rejoicing. . . . The beauty and grandeur of the scene were heightened only by the delightful temper of the happy thousands, the 'strange tropic warmth and hints of summer seas' which filled the air, and the unrivaled eloquence of the orator of the day. The governor of South Carolina and the mayor of Charleston spake as they were never moved to speak before, and to an audience which was responsive to every sentiment of patriotic aspiration. There was not one untoward incident to mar the harmony of the great occasion, and it was only a forerunner of other memorable days which will mark the splendid progress of the Exposition to its triumphant close."

The Charleston undertaking is, as its directors state, an "exposition with an idea," and its chief object is to promote "more intimate commercial relations with the seventy principal West Indian Islands." "The fertility and the opportunities of the West Indies," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "are as yet only faintly beginning to be understood. Anything which directs attention to them or spreads definite knowledge of the chances which they hold out must be of benefit not only to the islands but to this country." The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The Charleston Exposition is a proof that the spirit of progress has at last penetrated the most conservative region of the South. The New Orleans, Atlanta, and Nashville Expositions were evidences that the States and regions of which they are the commercial capitals had started on a new career. But Charleston and South Carolina remained at the rear. The breath of the new dispensation had not touched them. But this could not last always. The new era was hurried by the Spanish-American war, which brought the West Indian Islands into more intimate relations with the United States and developed Charleston as one of the natural ports for commerce between the two. The other influence which made the change complete is the great growth of the manufacturing industries of the State, a growth which has placed South Carolina second in the list of States having the largest number of spindles."

The Exposition site occupies about 160 acres of land on the bank of the Ashley River, with a frontage of 2,000 feet on the river. The architecture of the buildings follows closely the styles introduced at the Chicago World's Fair. "There are many picturesque features," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "and the mild and equable climate beckons to the dwellers in the

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North. The Spanish style of architecture, the red tiles, the skilful use of bright colors, and the sunken gardens with flowers and folliage in bloom, make the 'Ivory City' a pleasing picture, and the Southern people, Southern ways, the horse-races on the grounds, the barbecues, and characteristic features of the Southland Exposition are likely to give it a peculiar charm."

The general features of the Exposition plan are thus sketched in the press despatches:

"There are eleven great departmental buildings: The Cotton and Commerce Palace, the Hall of Agricultures, Minerals, and Forestry Buildings and structures devoted to woman, art, the negro, transportation, and machinery.

"The Administration Building occupies a commanding site. The Cotton Palace covers 50,000 square feet of ground area, the Commerce Palace contains 43,000 square feet of floor space, the Palace of Agriculture the same area, the Administration Building, 16,000 square feet, and the Transportation and Machinery Building each about 20,000 square feet. A commodious auditorium seats about four thousand people.

"The United States Government, in spite of failure of Congress to make an appropriation, has a display here, the Exposition Company having provided the necessary accommodations for the Government exhibit recently seen at Buffalo.

"The Court of Palaces, around which the main Exposition buildings are grouped, is 1,200 feet in length and over 900 feet wide. This court contains 1,650,000 square feet, and one of its unique features is a sunken garden filled with tropical plants grouped around an electric fountain."

THE NEW CANAL TREATY.

THE unanimous vote of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to report favorably the new Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty is taken to augur a speedy ratification by the Senate, and the early adoption of measures for building the waterway. As the New York *Evening Post* says: "A canal will surely pierce the isthmus. That must now be regarded as written in the book of fate. Ways and means only remain to be agreed upon." "After fifty years," observes the Philadelphia *Press*, "thanks to the wisdom, the friendliness, and the candor of the British Government, the two English-speaking nations see eye to eye on this momentous issue. England has the Suez canal. The United States takes the isthmian waterway. These are the two great canals the world over. The English-speaking peoples take both." The country "is in no humor for haggling over technicalities" in the debate on the treaty, declares the New York *Journal*, and the New York *Times* says that "nothing but a base and hypocritical hostility to any and all canals can stand in the way of its prompt ratification."

Article I. of the new treaty declares that it "shall supersede" the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, but it is agreed in the introduction that "the 'general principle' of neutralization established in Article VIII. of that convention" is not to be impaired. Article II. gives to the United States the right to build the canal, and "the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal." Article III. contains the rules governing the neutralization of the waterway, "substantially as embodied in the convention of Constantinople" for the Suez canal. It is provided that "the canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality." "There shall be no discrimination" in "charges of traffic" or other conditions. "The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised, nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder." Article IV. provides that "no change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations" of the countries traversed by the canal "shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the treaty." Article V. provides for the forms of ratification.

It will be seen that the United States is not given the right to forbid the use of the canal to an enemy's war-ships, but several papers remark that no enemy would be likely to try to send his ships through our canal, treaty or no treaty, so that such a clause is unnecessary. The despatches from Washington say that in the meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations Senator Bacon moved the revival of the amendment to the first Hay-Pauncefote Treaty providing that nothing in the treaty should apply to "measures which the United States might find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order," but, the despatches add, "the amendment was voted down *viva voce*."

Of the few papers that object to the treaty the most strenuous is the New York *Sun*. *The Sun* quotes the following paragraph as the words of President Roosevelt when the former treaty was up for ratification:

"I most sincerely hope that the pending treaty concerning the isthmian canal will not be ratified unless amended so as to provide that the canal when built shall be wholly under the control of the United States alike in peace and war. This seems to me vital, no less from the standpoint of our sea power than from the standpoint of the Monroe doctrine."

"The simple fact that the President has submitted the new treaty to the Senate" might be taken to show, thinks *The Sun*, that he believes in "the adequacy of the text of the new convention to define the sort of canal he described less than two years ago; namely, a canal which when built shall be wholly under the control of this nation alike in peace and war." But there are several points that may seem to conflict with this view. In the first place, says *The Sun*, "the text of the new treaty does not clearly recognize our inherent right to fortify our own canal, if we see fit so to do." Second, if the Suez neutrality rules are to apply to the canal, as the treaty provides, "then it is very clear that the treaty does not provide for such a canal" as the President describes; and third, asks *The Sun*, does Article IV. mean "that if what is now Nicaragua and what is now Costa Rica should by any chance come, fifty or a hundred years hence, under the sovereignty of the United States, we should be obliged then, and for all future time, to hold open a waterway through our own territory for the battle-ships of any nation at war with us?" And it declares: "The idea is incomprehensible. No nation on the face of the earth would agree to turn its own property and its own territory into means and a channel of vantage for an attacking enemy."

In view of the newspaper talk about the opposition of the railroads to the canal enterprise, an editorial in *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) makes interesting reading. This journal thinks that the canal "is one of those projects which attract the enthusiasm of the masses and escape the scrutiny of many usually reasonable individuals on account of their spectacular magnitude," and it goes on to view the enterprise as a business proposition. It questions, in the first place, whether it will pay, and intimates that it may cost more than is now calculated. Then, too, "whether it will be kept open after construction is yet another question, and its answer is complicated by Nicaragua earthquakes, Panama pestilences, and American, Mexican, and isthmian railway competition." If it is the success that it is prophesied it will be, "the principal result must be a violent readjustment of domestic industrial conditions," and "nothing less than widespread, altho temporary, depression and disaster of this kind could result should the canal attain anything like the success its advocates prophesy." The claims of the canal advocates, however, are "manifestly extravagant," says this paper, and "the railways may not lose much traffic to an isthmian canal which at the best must involve a circuitous route and a tedious relative delay in transit."

The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission is reviewed as follows by the New York *Times*:

"The Isthmian Canal Commission appears to have considered

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with impartial candor the respective advantages of the Panama and Nicaragua routes, and the grounds upon which it recommends the selection of the latter are sufficient and convincing. The Nicaragua Canal will have a length of 183.66 miles, while the Panama route is only 49.09 miles. The Nicaragua canal requires locks, while the other is at sea-level; there are good harbors at both ends of the Panama route, while harbor protection for shipping must be artificially provided upon both coasts of Nicaragua; the time of passage of deep-draft vessels through the Panama canal would be twelve hours, against thirty-three hours through the Nicaragua, and the annual cost of operating the Nicaragua will be $1,350,000 greater than for the Panama canal.

"The advantages of the Nicaragua route, however, are a saving of from one to two days for all Gulf ports and Pacific coast trade, except for that originating on the west coast of South America; sailing-vessels will find more favorable winds in approaching the Nicaragua canal; hygienic conditions are better there than in Colombia, and the Nicaragua canal can be built in six years, while ten would be required for the Panama undertaking. But difference in cost is evidently the determining consideration. The estimate of the commission is that the Nicaragua canal can be built for $189,864,062. The Panama Company offers to sell its rights and property for $109,141,500, and it would cost $144,233,358 to complete the work, making a total cost to the United States of $253,374,858, a difference of $63,510,796 in favor of the Nicaragua route.

"The facts submitted and the recommendations made by the commission will probably be accepted as decisive by Congress. There have been rumors of a 'Panama lobby,' which is said to have sought to obstruct Congressional action favorable to the Nicaraguan route in the interests of the French owners of the Panama Company's uncompleted canal, who have for some time been trying to sell out to the United States. It would seem probable that our Government will now decline to give further consideration to the Panama project."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AS a boss, Mr. Platt is said to be getting easier and easier.—*The Washington Star.*

CURIOUS that the isthmian revolution should come to a full stop at Colon.—*The New York World.*

THE isthmus of Panama seems to be the vermiform appendix of the hemisphere.—*The Chicago News.*

NEXT year Buffalo will be quite content to worry along with her little Erie County fair.—*The Washington Post.*

AN isthmus these days is a small strip of fight connecting two larger bodies of trouble.—*The Baltimore American.*

ALL that remains is to set the Colombian revolution to music and produce it as a comic opera.—*The Baltimore American.*

IT'S quite another thing when China respectfully petitions for an open door to the United States.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MANUFACTURERS are overwhelmed with orders for automobiles. The horseless carriage has come to go.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

WE don't know what is the underlying principle of Christian Science, unless it be that microbes are liable to get religion.—*Puck.*

AMERICAN business men appear to be conquering South Africa rather more rapidly than Kitchener is.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

POSSIBLY, the best way to suppress Bullerism in England would be to send Sir Redvers back to the front.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

CAPTAIN MAHAN finds that the British have gained prestige by the Boer war. Just see what a great strategist can ascertain.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Secretary Gage is wise he will not take any Congressmen by the hands and lead them over to the treasury to see the surplus.—*The Chicago News.*

A New York negro is turning white. Evidently he is trying to meet the qualifications for voting in Alabama and Mississippi.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

MAKING GAME OF DEVERY.—The selection of Partridge for New York's police commissioner is likely to make Devery quail.—*The Boston Transcript.*

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S consort and Abdul Hamid should form some kind of a syndicate and take the benefit of the bankruptcy law.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

RICHARD CROKER'S bulldog has taken a prize in Philadelphia. This delicate mark of sympathy comes in time to adorn a brief but pointed tale of the two cities.—*The Baltimore American.*

FRANK, ANYWAY.—Have you been shorn good and plenty in that fool's paradise, Wall Street? Yes? Then why not give horse-racing a chance?—From a racing tipster's advertisement in *The New York Sun.*

A CHICAGO COMMENT.—Before entering upon the construction of the Nicaragua canal the Government should find out whether St. Louis will or will not waive all possible damages to its water supply.—*The Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE New York *World* declares that the demand for tariff revision comes from the Republican farmer. But the *World* neglects to publish the farmer's name, possibly out of regard for the feelings of his family.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

AN American syndicate is reported to have bought the English "Shell" line of steamers. If this game continues much longer John Bull should be able to put his finger right on the place where the little ball is hidden.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

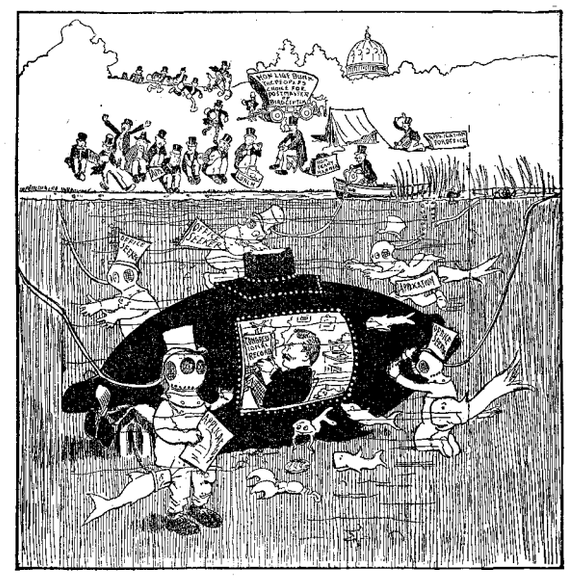
ATTENTION is called to the fact that the conscience fund is being swelled this year as never before. The explanation undoubtedly is that when times are good the awakened conscience doesn't miss the cash so much.—*The Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

AN exchange laments that Niagara, one of nature's great spectacles, a wonder of the ages, has become the propeller of base machinery and the exploiter of sensation seekers. It has been noticed for some time that Niagara was going down hill.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know why the American Declaration of Inpendence and the Constitution are not read in the schools of Manila. As a matter of fact we do not know whether these very sound political documents are read or not read in the schools; but we can imagine that there might be times when it would be mighty awkward for a teacher to read the Declaration before a class of thoughtful and logically minded boys and girls.—*The Manila American.*

THE AWAKENING OF RIP VAN BULL.

"Oh! Oh! Mine back, vat is the matter mit me? Hello, vat country is dat?" —*The Indianapolis Journal.*



THE NEW SUBMARINE BOAT "FULTON" HAS BEEN ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Is it possible that Present Roosevelt expects to escape the office-seekers? —*The Chicago Record-Herald*

AMERICAN IDEAS IN CARTOON.

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LETTERS AND ART.

DO WOMEN WRITE THE BEST NOVELS?

A RECENT writer, Mr. Frank Norris, looking over the rank and file of achievements in recorded history, observes that of all the occupations at first exclusively followed by men, that of writing has been one of the very first to be invaded successfully by women. If it is the first, Mr. Norris thinks, that must be because it is the easiest. At any rate, he says, in our present day and time it should be easier for women to write well than for men; and since writing to-day means the writing of fiction, women should be able to write better novels than men. He gives the reasons for his conclusion (Boston *Transcript*, November 13) in this way:

"The average man, who must work for a living, has no time to write novels, much less to get into that frame of mind or to assume that mental attitude by means of which he is able to see possibilities for fictitious narrative in the life around him. But as yet few women (compared with the armies of male workers) have to work for a living and it is an unusual state of affairs in which the average woman of moderate circumstances could not, if she would, take from three to four hours a day from her household duties to devote to any occupation she deemed desirable.

"Another reason is found, one believes, in the nature of women's education. From almost the very first the young man studies with an eye to business, or to a profession. In many state colleges nowadays all literary courses, except the most elementary—which indeed have no place in collegiate curriculums—are optional. But what girls' seminary does not prescribe the study of literature through all its three or four years, making of this study a matter of all importance? and while the courses of literature do not, by any manner of means, make a novelist, they familiarize the student with style and the means by which words are put together. The more one reads, the easier one writes.

"Then, too (tho this reason lies not so much in modern conditions as in basic principles), there is the matter of temperament. The average man is a rectangular, square-cut, matter-of-fact, sober-minded animal who does not receive impressions easily, who is not troubled with emotions and has no overmastering desire to communicate his sensations to anybody. But the average woman is just the reverse of all these. She is impressionable, emotional, and communicative. And impressionableness, emotionality, and communicativeness are three very important qualities of mind that make for novel-writing."

The deduction which might reasonably follow is by no means a true one, says Mr. Norris. He asserts with positiveness that the modern woman, who, in a greater degree than her contemporaneous male, has the leisure, the education, and the temperament for novel-writing and should be able therefore to write better novels, as a matter of fact, does not do so:

"It is, of course, a conceded fact that there have been more great men novelists than women novelists, and that to-day the producers of the best fiction are men and not women. There are probably more women trying to write novels than there are men; but for all this it must be admitted that the ranks of the 'arrived' are recruited from the razor-using contingent."

Why should this be so? asks the writer, and he replies as follows:

"Women who have all the other qualifications of good novelists are, because of the nature and character that invariably goes with these qualifications, shut away from the study of, and the association with, the most important thing of all for them—real life. Even making allowances for the emancipation of the new woman, the majority of women still lead, in comparison with men, secluded lives. The woman who is impressionable is by reason of this very thing sensitive (indeed, sensitiveness and impressionableness mean almost the same thing), and it is inconceivably hard for the sensitive woman to force herself into the midst of that great, grim complication of men's doings that we call life. And even admitting that she finds in herself the courage to do this, she lacks the knowledge to use knowledge thus gained. The faculty of selection comes even to men only after many years of experience.

"So much for causes exterior to herself, and it is well to admit at once that the exterior causes are by far the most potent and the most important; but there are perhaps causes to be found in the make-up of the woman herself which keep her from success in fiction. Is it not a fact that protracted labor of the mind tells upon a woman quicker than upon a man? Be it understood that no disparagement, no invidious comparison is intended. Indeed it is quite possible that her speedier mental fatigue is due to the fact that the woman possesses the more highly specialized organ.

"A man may grind on steadily for an almost indefinite period, when a woman at the same task would begin, after a certain point, to 'feel her nerves,' to chafe, to fret, to try to do too much, to polish too highly, to develop more perfectly. Then come fatigue, harassing doubts, more nerves, a touch of hysteria occasionally, exhaustion, and in the end complete discouragement and a final abandonment of the enterprise; and who shall say how many good, even great, novels have remained half-written, to be burned in the end, because their women authors mistook lack of physical strength for lack of genuine ability?"

AMERICAN "ART FAKIRS" IN PARIS.

JULIAN RALPH, the well-known European correspondent of American journals, says that it is high time some one ordered a halt in the fashion of filling Paris with American art students who are hopelessly wanting in talent. He speaks bluntly of such as "art fakirs," in *Collier's Weekly* (November 16), and sets forth there "frank truths concerning a flourishing evil." He notices some changed conditions:

JULIAN RALPH.

"Time was, and it was not more than forty years ago, when there was not an American art student in the Quartier Latin. Afterward, from twenty-five to thirty years ago, a few gifted, earnest young Americans went to Paris to obtain the magic of the few masters whose ateliers were open to learners. These Americans were all men of the type of Charles Reinhardt, Cox, Weldon, Metcalfe, Mowbray, Sargeant, Du Maurier of England, George Boughton—with widely differing degrees of talent possessing them, yet all enthusiastic, earnest, full of art, promising brilliant futures. These men were of such kinship in every important impulse, so earnest, so able, and so high-minded that they all came together in intimate companionship. There were no drones among them, no blockheads, no mere faddists, no frauds, and no hopeless failures in the coterie.

"Now go to Paris as I have been obliged to do every few weeks, and look calmly and soberly at the results of the revolution by which every town of the size of Kankakee and every so-called art school or 'league' in places like Madison, Wis., is sending its annual quota of foredoomed failures to study art in that capital. The result is sad, almost and often quite tragical, sickening, shameful."

Mr. Ralph's description of the process by which he says most American art students are "sorted out for sacrifice upon this altar of folly" is amusing:

"Melonville, Ind., has a population of fifteen thousand souls.

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It has two daily newspapers, a library composed of 'boomed' novels, a set calling itself 'the best society' which hold five-o'clock teas, dresses and poses its members *à la* Dana Gibson's pictures, and takes up palm-reading, theosophy, bowling, bridge whist, and so on, following each craze until the next one knocks it out. Of course, Melonville, after years of contemplation of a lithograph of Millet's 'Angelus,' a chromo of a platitude by Millais, and a 'sweet' reprint of Rembrandt by himself, to say nothing of the plaster cast of the Venus of Milo in the library, which tore the Baptist Church into two parties and led to the building of the Second Baptist Church—after all this, it must have an art school. It has one, and Mr. Da Vinci Butt, of Terre Haute, who must be an artist because he attended the Art Students' League in New York a whole winter, is salaried to preside over the new fountain of progress and polish. In order to justify his existence, Da Vinci Butt has to declare the presence of geniuses in his school, and finds this once rare gift so plentiful that he advises four of his young lady pupils and one of the masculine students to go to Paris in order to return and astonish America. Not one of the five boasts an ancestor who could do one greater stroke of art than to handle a scythe or drive a mower and reaper. Not one of the five can draw a soap-box and make it appear to stand solidly on the floor. Not one among them all has 'the color sense,' a correct eye, a trace of artistic instinct. Not one possesses the originality by which Gustave Doré made the most forceful pictures without being able to draw, or the earnestness and patience by which Burne-Jones, artistic but a weak draughtsman, forced his hand to work the will of his genius."

The life in Paris of these "misguided people" is not an alluring picture as this writer paints it. He says: "They will get living down to an egg and a glass of milk each morning, a one-franc dinner of horse-meat, or tripe and park sparrows at night, and a gluttonous three-franc feast once a month when the remittance comes from home." They work hard at their futile tasks in "art factories" where no standard of merit is set, and where "whoever pays the price is encouraged—to keep on paying it." Moreover, Paris, for the inapt, self-deceived art student, is a dangerous place:

"Paris, to an artist, to an enthusiast, to a sincere worker, is a synonym for Paradise. Its vices do not harm such zealots, its wickedness takes no hold upon those whose minds are filled with their efforts to succeed. But Paris to the fakir, the faddist, and the fictitious artist is an evil, demoralizing, cancerous corner of Hades. Our American girls who go there seldom go wrong; indeed, I know of no instance where they have done so. But they grow accustomed to that which is impure, wise in what it can not do them—or any one—any good to know. They are far from being bettered in any way by the time they fool away in deceiving themselves and disappointing their people at home. It is time that some one told the plain truth, bluntly, that America stands alone in sending an annual regiment, or two regiments, of hopeless incompetents to study art in Paris."

A different impression of the conditions which surround American art students in Paris and, in some measure, of the personnel of the student body is gained by reading what Mr. John W. Alexander, the artist, has recently said on these subjects. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (November 14) reports a speech of his before the National Arts Club in which the yearly expatriation of American art students who make Paris their goal is thus explained:

"I have lived in Germany, Italy, and England, but there is a charm about Paris which surpasses that of the famed Italian skies, of the Devonshire fields, or of the Rhenish country. It is an atmosphere especially adapted to the artistic temperament, a place where to be an artist means something, where a palette and brush command the respect which titles only enjoy here. No matter how far up the ladder you are, no matter whether you have reached the top or whether you are merely groping your way to the first round, there the fact that you are striving after something for art's sake will win you the sympathy and encouragement of your colleagues and the respect of the general public. . . . . .

"The American art student who goes to Paris goes there also because he has learned that the magic word 'Paris' painted above his signature will increase the selling-price of his painting 25 per cent. at least. He knows that the tag of the Salon stuck on his canvas will increase its value 33⅓ per cent., and, therefore, he works tooth and nail to get into that Salon. Then, again, the art schools of Paris are unsurpassed. We have good schools in this country also, but the atmosphere is lacking."

POETS OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION.

MR. EDGAR FAWCETT says that it is now many years since England has welcomed a new poet with ardor, and he finds that the reason is that there is a pretty general belief that there have been no new English poets of late worth welcoming. As to the unpopularity of new verse, he says in *The Era* (November): "Poetry is to-day the literal bugbear of English publishers. If you meet a new book of poems in London, the chances are one out of five hundred that its expenses of issue have been wholly paid by the author. If its sale reaches two hundred copies, this author is in rare luck. Forty copies are by no means an unusual taking, nor are twenty, nor even ten." He is told that five dollars is the price usually paid by British weekly journals of the highest rank for a sonnet, or a lyric of, say, seven stanzas. Very frequently these same sheets take it for granted that their poet is humble-minded enough to expect no payment whatever.

To this rule of unpopularity, Mr. Fawcett finds a few exceptions. "'Herod,' Stephen Phillips's metrical play, both acted as a drama and circulated as a book, must have netted the author, by now, many hundreds of pounds. His earlier volume, called simply 'Poems,' and his second one, 'Paolo and Francesca,' have been in great demand."

Mr. Fawcett thinks, however, that both Mr. William Watson and Mr. F. B. Money-Coutts surpass Mr. Phillips in poetic gift. "Mr. Money-Coutts has written one poem, entitled 'An Essay in a Brief Model,' which for diction and thought stands almost unmatched." Another "truest of true poets" in England to-day is A. E. Housman, author of "A Shropshire Lad," "brimful of melancholy," but "brimful of genius besides."

Mr. William Archer, the distinguished English critic, has written recently a book in which are collected specimens of the verse of thirty-three living English and American poets born since 1850. London *Literature* (October 19) in a review of this book says:

"A little while ago Mr. Stopford Brooke complained—we forget his exact words—that he was tired of hearing the latest new versifier acclaimed as a new Shakespeare or Milton. It is, we know, a common belief that this kind of exaggeration is usual among critics; but in the case of poets, at any rate, Mr. Stopford Brooke's complaint seemed to be founded on the common belief only, and not on a real experience. As far as our observation has gone, certainly, we have not found the younger poets overwhelmed with this excessive praise; we have only found them ignored. And yet there is undoubtedly at the present moment a large output of verse which is sincere, careful, varied, in the main thoroughly wholesome, and which, if a judicious selection be made from it, attains a really high standard of quality. This augurs well both for the culture of the nation and for the future of English poetry, and it is good that attention should be focussed to this feature of our literary life."

The select few whom, as *Literature* puts it, "Mr. Archer's searchlight discovers wandering on the slopes of Parnassus" are: H. C. Beeching, A. C. Benson, Laurence Binyon, Alice Brown, Bliss Carman, Madison Cawein, A. T. Quiller-Couch, F. B. Money-Coutts, John Davidson, Mrs. Hinkson, Nora Hopper (Mrs. Chesson), A. E. Housman, Laurence Housman, Richard Hovey, Rudyard Kipling, Richard Le Gallienne, Mrs. Meynell, E. Nesbit (Mrs. Bland), Henry Newbolt, Stephen Phillips,

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Mrs. Radford, C. G. D. Roberts, G. Santayana, Duncan Campbell Scott, Dora Sigerson (Mrs. Shorter), Arthur Symons, J. B. Tabb, Francis Thompson, F. H. Trench, Mrs. Marriott Watson, William Watson, Mrs. Woods, W. B. Yeats.

How many of these thirty-three names, *Literature* wonders, are familiar to the "average reader," even to the average reader who is "fond of poetry"? "And yet Mr. Archer in the extracts which he has selected, with great judgment, from their writings is able to show that every one of them possesses real poetical merit, and deserves a hearing."

MR. HENLEY'S ESTIMATE OF "R. L. S."

THE recently published "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson," written by his cousin Mr. Graham Balfour, has been received with a chorus of appreciative comment for author and biographer alike. A single note of dissonance, however, struck by Stevenson's life-time friend, Mr. W. E. Henley, the English poet and man of letters, has served to stir up discord which is largely in evidence in current editorial utterance. Mr. Henley's pronouncement appears in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (December), and we quote from it as follows:

"I can only take Mr. Balfour's book as a solemn and serious essay in that kind of make-believe in which the biographee (if one may use so flippant a neologism in so august a connection) did all his life rejoice and was exceeding glad. I read; and as I read I am oppressed by the thought that here is Lewis Stevenson very much as he may well have wanted to be, but that here is not Lewis Stevenson at all. At any rate, here is not the Lewis Stevenson I knew. . . . . .

"For me there were two Stevensons; the Stevenson who went to America in '87; and the Stevenson who never came back. The first I knew, and loved; the other I lost touch with, and, tho I admired him, did not greatly esteem. My relation to him was that of a man with a grievance; and for that reason, perhaps—that reason and others—I am by no means disposed to take all Mr. Balfour says for gospel, nor willing to forget, on the showing of what is after all an official statement, the knowledge gained in an absolute intimacy of give-and-take which lasted for thirteen years, and includes so many of the circumstances of those thirteen years that, as I believe, none living now can pretend to speak of them with any such authority as mine."

Of Mr. Balfour's estimate of Stevenson the writer says: "'Tis as that of an angel clean from heaven, and I, for my part, flatly refuse to recognize it." He goes on to give his own estimate in this way:

"Mr. Balfour does me the honor of quoting the sonnet into which I crammed my impressions of my companion and friend; and, since he has done so, I may as well own that 'the Shorter Catechist' of the last verse was an afterthought. In those days he was in abeyance, to say the least; and if, even then, *il allait poindre à l'horizon* (as the composition, in secret and as if ashamed, of *Lay Morals* persuades me to believe he did), I, at any rate, was too short-sighted to suspect his whereabouts. When I realized it, I completed my sonnet; but this was not till years had come and gone, and the Shorter Catechist, already detested by more than one, was fully revealed to me.

"I will say at once that I do not love the Shorter Catechist, in anybody, and that I loved him less in Stevenson than anywhere that I have ever found him. He is too unselfish and too self-righteous a beast for me. He makes ideals for himself with a resolute regard for his own salvation; but he is all too apt to damn the rest of the world for declining to live up to them, and he is all too ready to make a lapse of his own the occasion for a rule of conduct for himself and the lasting pretext for a highly moral deliverance to such backsliding Erastians as, having memories and a certain concern for facts, would like him to wear his rue with a difference. At bottom Stevenson was an excellent fellow. But he was of his essence what the French call *personnel*. He was, that is, incessantly and passionately interested in Stevenson. He could not be in the same room with a mirror but he must invite its confidences every time he passed it; to him there was nothing obvious in time and eternity; and the smallest of his discoveries, his most trivial apprehensions, were all by way of being revelations, and as revelations must be thrust upon the world; he was never so much in earnest, never so well pleased (this were he happy or wretched), never so irresistible, as when he wrote about himself. Withal, if he wanted a thing, he went after it with an entire contempt for consequences. For these, indeed, the Shorter Catechist was ever prepared to answer; so that whether he did well or ill, he was safe to come out unabashed and cheerful."

Mr. Henley half promises that in days to come he will write "as much as can be told" of Stevenson, the man. Till then he will make his present protest suffice; and he says of it:

"If it convey the impression that I take a view of Stevenson which is my own, and which declines to be concerned with this Seraph in Chocolate, this barley-sugar effigy of a real man; that the best and the most interesting part of Stevenson's life will never get written—even by me; and that the Shorter Catechist of Vailima, however brilliant and distinguished as a writer of stories, however authorized and acceptable as an artist in morals, is not my old, riotous, intrepid, scornful Stevenson at all—suffice it will."

Leaving at this point his discussion of Stevenson's personality, the critic proceeds to deal with his one-time literary associate in language which betrays that he considers the debt of "R. L. S." to himself by no means slight in respect of play-writing and dramatic criticism, of the appreciation and understanding of music, and of the art of letters. Of the last named he says, however:

"To tell the truth, his books are none of mine: I mean, that if I want reading, I do not go for it to the *Edinburgh Edition*. I am not interested in remarks about morals; in and out of letters I have lived a full and varied life, and my opinions are my own. So, if I crave the enchantment of romance, I ask it of bigger men than he, and of bigger books than his: of 'Esmond' (say) and 'Great Expectations,' of 'Redgauntlet' and 'Old Mortality,' of 'La Reine Margot' and 'Bragelonne,' of 'David Copperfield' and 'A Tale of Two Cities,' while, if good writing and some other things be in my appetite, are there not always Hazlitt and Lamb—to say nothing of that 'globe of miraculous continents' which is known to us as Shakespeare? There is his style, you will say; and it is a fact that it is rare, and in the last times better, because much simpler, than in the first. But, after all, his style is so perfectly achieved that the achievement gets obvious; and when achievement gets obvious, is it not by way of becoming uninteresting? And is there not something to be said for the person who wrote that Stevenson always reminded him of a young man dressed the best he ever saw for the Burlington Arcade? Stevenson's work in letters does not now take me much, and I decline to enter on the question of its immortality; since that, despite what any can say, will get itself settled, soon or late, for all time. No; when I care to think of Stevenson it is not of 'R. L. S.': R. L. S. 'the renowned, the accomplished, executing his difficult solo': but of the 'Lewis' that I knew, and and wrought for, and worked with for so long."

Mr. Henley's last word is to the effect that he can not subscribe to the sentiment so freely expressed that Stevenson "must be praised now and always, because, being a stricken man, he would loved, work out his life":

"Do we not all do that [he asks]? And why, because he wrote better than any one, should he have praise and fame for doing that which many a poor, consumptive sempstress does: cheerfully, faithfully, with no eloquent appeals to God, nor so much as a paragraph in the evening papers? That a man writes well at death's door is surely no reason for making him a hero; for, after all, there is as much virtue in making a shirt, or finishing a gross of match-boxes, in the very act of mortality, as there is in polishing a verse, or completing a chapter in a novel. . . . There is no wonder that Stevenson wrote his best in the shadow of the Shade; for writing his best was very life to him. Why, then, all this crawling astonishment—this voluble admiration? If it meant anything, it would mean that we have forgotten how to live, and that none of us is prepared to die; and that were an outrage on the innumerable unstoried martyrdoms of humanity.

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Let this be said of him, once for all: 'He was a good man, good at many things, and now this also he has attained to, to be at rest.' That covers Sophocles and Shakespeare, Marlborough and Bonaparte. Let it serve for Stevenson; and, for ourselves, let us live and die uninsulted, as we lived and died before his books began to sell and his personality was a marketable thing."

Several English periodicals have been quick to resent the attitude which Mr. Henley has taken. Others have published communications from friends of Mr. Henley who have rallied to his defense. However, not one view entirely coincident with his own is to be found in any of them, altho their editorial utterance upon the matter is more temperate than that of the American journals. A writer in the London *Academy* (November 23) fairly represents the prevailing spirit shown in England. He says:

"Mr. Henley has done his worst for Stevenson. What is the result? What do we learn from him? That 'Stevenson was incessantly and passionately interested in Stevenson'; that 'no better histrion ever lived'; that in the years that Mr. Henley knew him Stevenson did not always practise what he preached; that he did not originate all the youthful pranks that his biographers have fathered upon him; that Mr. Henley spent himself more in the service of 'the Lewis that I knew and loved' than the world wots of, and that a candid friend, with a grievance against the biographee, does not make a convincing biographer.

"If Mr. Henley's article is a specimen of the 'new biography' from the pen of the friend who knows, then give us the official 'Life.' We have already said what we thought of Mr. Balfour's colorless but conscientious 'Life'; but that, in conjunction with the 'Letters' and Mr. Colvin's biographical chapters, gives, we believe, the true picture of the man. Mr. Henley's pages, with their trivial accusations of frailty, add nothing, prove nothing.

"Stevenson is beyond the reach of praise or blame. He was neither whole saint nor whole sinner, but, like most of us, something of both. He was a man of infinite variety. In early life his many-sided nature, his lively fancy, his eagerness for experience ran him hither and thither; later it settled into a broad, deep stream. He could always be kind, and just, and sympathetic in his estimate of others. That, his paper on 'Burns' shows. *He* knew how little we understand one another, how 'greatly dark' a man we have known even for thirteen years may be. Hear him:

"'Alas! I fear every man and woman of us is "greatly dark" to all their neighbors, from the day of birth until death removes them, in their greatest virtues as well as in their saddest thoughts; and we, who have been trying to read the character of Burns, may take home the lesson and be gentle in our thoughts.'"

The New York *Tribune's* London correspondent writes:

"The literary controversy excited over Mr. Henley's article on Stevenson is increasing in bitterness. Mr. Henley's numerous enemies are attacking him furiously as a treacherous, disloyal friend and jealous and malignant slanderer. Mr. Henley's friends are rallying to his defense and protesting against the indiscriminating glorification of Mr. Stevenson in progress for a long time. These passages at arms between blind enthusiasts and over-candid friends can not be described as among the amenities of literature, especially as there is an unpleasant speculation over a missing epithet of three letters applied to Mr. Stevenson by those who knew him well. Mr. Henley is primarily responsible for the noxious controversy over the Samoan grave, and some of his warmest admirers condemn the article."

In its editorial reference to the matter, the New York *Times* (November 25) calls the "attack" by Mr. Henley upon Stevenson "perhaps the most contemptible episode in the history of modern literature." The comment of the Detroit *Journal* (November 25) is:

"Of course, Mr. Henley can contend that he is doing good service to his friend's memory by painting him as Cromwell wished to be painted, 'warts and all,' but the world will jump to the conclusion that he is jealous of a dead man. Robert Louis Stevenson, his art, his culture, his ravishing style, died in the South Sea island. Writer after writer of the new school comes forward and confesses his debt to Stevenson, the man who first taught him to put his house in order. Everybody now confesses to his exquisite use of words, his picturesqueness, his insight into human nature, particularly into the finer shades of emotion, his sensitiveness to external impressions, and the beautiful precision of his language in describing them. No man ever touched the English language to finer issues. . . . The Stevenson cult is growing.

"This must all be very sour grapes for Mr. Henley, who in manner and diction apes his dead friend. Like Stevenson, he is a *précieuse;* like Stevenson, he revels in fine shades and delicate *nuances;* like Stevenson, he is a poet. He is cast in almost the same mold so far as esthetic taste goes; but, as a man, he has not the same heart, the same universal human sympathy. Mr. Henley in all the graces of style and thought and language is fit to be a classic, but he has missed being great because he is too finical to be entirely human. This is the apple of discord from which Mr. Henley suffers. He envies Stevenson the laurels of posterity. He can not get them. He puts himself on a level with our dear, vain, goo-goo-eyed little friend, Hall Caine, who said of Stevenson: 'He has contributed more to the form than to the thought of literature.' Such a thing from the mouth of a man who writes with his feet and thinks with the back of his neck is not surprising. But from an exquisite like Mr. Henley it is execrable."

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

CHANGES in the demands upon booksellers and libraries for current fiction were fewer in the month ending November 1 than in the preceding month (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 16). *The World's Work* (December) prints the appended lists, from which it appears that save for Kipling's "Kim," Weir Mitchell's "Circumstance," and Mrs. Catherwood's "Lazarre," there are no newcomers among the first ten of the dealers' list. That furnished by the librarians contains no new books in the first ten, altho the relative positions of these ten novels have changed somewhat since the last report:

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
3. The Eternal City—Caine.
4. The Crisis—Churchill.
5. Kim—Kipling.
6. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
7. Cardigan—Chambers.
8. Circumstance—Mitchell.
9. Lazarre—Catherwood.
10. Graustark—McCutcheon.
11. Tristram of Blent—Hope.
12. The Cavalier—Cable.
13. Captain Ravenshaw—Stephens.
14. New Canterbury Tales—Hewlett.
15. The Making of a Marchioness—Burnett.
16. The Red Chancellor—Magnay.
17. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
18. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
19. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
20. Warwick of the Knobs—Lloyd.
21. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
22. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
23. Life Everlasting—Fiske.
24. The Secret Orchard—Castle.
25. Fóma Gordyeef—Górki.
26. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
27. A Friend with the Countersign—Benson.
28. Raffles—Hornung.
29. In Search of Mademoiselle—Gibbs.
30. The Octopus—Norris.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis—Churchill.
2. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
3. The Eternal City—Caine.
4. The Right of Way—Parker.
5. Truth Dexter—McCall.
6. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
7. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
8. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
9. The Tribulations of a Princess—Anon.
10. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
11. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
12. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
13. Graustark—McCutcheon.
14. Up from Slavery—Washington.
15. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
16. Cardigan—Chambers.
17. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
18. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington.
19. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
20. Kim—Kipling.
21. The Cavalier—Cable.
22. China and the Allies—Landor.
23. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
24. The Individual—Shaler.
25. Penelope's Irish Experiences—Wiggin.
26. Fóma Gordyeef—Górky.
27. Eleanor—Ward.
28. Like Another Helen—Horton.
29. The Octopus—Norris.
30. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.

The order of demand for the six best-selling novels between October 1 and November 1, according to *The Bookman* (December), is as follows:

The Right of Way—Parker.
The Crisis—Churchill.
The Eternal City—Caine.
D'ri and I—Bacheller.
Kim—Kipling.
Lazarre—Catherwood.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SUN'S HEAT; WHENCE AND HOW GREAT?

HOW much heat does the earth receive from the sun? How large a fraction is this of the total amount given off? What is the sun's temperature? How does it keep up its heat-supply? These are questions that have occupied students of physical astronomy for many years, and it can not be said that they are yet answered to the satisfaction of everybody. The latest state of scientific belief on the subject is set forth by Dr. Albert Battandier in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 16). Says Dr. Battandier:

"One day, George Stephenson, seeing a train drawn by one of his locomotives, asked of a friend: 'What makes that train go?' 'The engine,' was the reply. 'But what moves the engine?' 'The steam.' ''And what makes the steam?' 'The coal.' 'But what has produced the coal?' His friend remained silent for a moment after this unforeseen question, and Stephenson replied to it in a word—'The sun.'

"And, in fact, the whole earth is the gift of the sun. . . . Now we can ask regarding the sun a fourfold question. What is the quantity of heat that it sends to the earth; what is the quantity that it sends out into space; what is its temperature, that enables it to produce such enormous effects; and, finally, how is its heat kept up and preserved?

"It is not difficult to measure the quantity of heat that the sun pours on the earth. Herschel found, at the Cape of Good Hope, that in one minute a vertical sun could melt a layer of ice 0.1915 millimeter [about $\frac{1}{125}$ inch] thick. Pouillet, trying the same experiment at Paris, obtained the figures 0.1786. There is a difference between the two, but it is easy to explain it by the difference of permeability of the atmosphere and by local conditions. If we take the average, or 0.1850, we reach the result that in one hour the sun's heat is capable of melting a layer of ice 1.11 centimeters [about ½ inch] thick.

"But this value is much below the truth. We measure thus only the effect produced by the sun's heat on the surface of the ground; now to reach us the rays must traverse the atmosphere, which abstracts a great part of the heat. This is shown by experiments made at various heights. . . . If, then, we could do away with the atmosphere, the earth would receive on its surface almost twice as much heat as it does now. If we could distribute this uniformly, the amount received in one year would be sufficient to liquefy a shell of ice 30 meters [nearly 100 feet] thick around the entire globe."

But the earth is not alone in space, and it receives but a very tiny part of the heat given out by the sun—about $\frac{1}{2,138,000,000}$. To have, therefore, the total heat dispensed by the sun, we should multiply the amount already obtained by the denominator of this fraction. This heat would be equal in one second to that produced by the combustion of 11,600,000 billions of tons of coal, and would be sufficient to raise in one hour from the temperature of melting ice to the boiling-point eight times the volume of water contained in all the seas of the globe. To quote again:

"When we have shown the almost immeasurable effects of the sun's heat-radiation, it would seem that to argue from effect to source would be only child's play, and yet this is the point where differences of opinion begin. What is the sun's temperature? This simple and precise question throws the scientists into the greatest embarrassment, and they give the most diverse answers to it. Witness the following examples, where the numbers are arranged in increasing order:

Vicaire.....1,396°	Zolner.....102,000°
Violle.....1,500°	Newton.....1,669,300°
Pouillet.....1,461° to 1,771°	Ericsson.....2,726,700°
Fozeau.....7,500°	Secchi.....2,000,000° to 6,000,000°
Ste-Claire Deville.....2,500° to 2,800°	Soret.....5,801,546°
Rosetti.....20,000°	Waterston.....9,000,000° to 10,000,000°
Spover.....27,000°	

"We see that the disagreement could scarcely be more complete, and we may well ask how scientific methods can possibly lead to such different results. The excellent review of Mgr. Pietro Maffi, in *Rivista di Fisica*, presents a study of the most recent investigations along this line. If you take an actinometer, it says, and expose it to the sun, its temperature will gradually rise until it becomes stationary. Then the bulb of the thermometer will be losing by radiation just what it is gaining by direct irradiation from the sun. It is from this fact as a starting-point that different investigators have sought to evaluate the sun's temperature. They have made use of the law discovered by Newton that loss of heat by radiation is proportional to the difference of temperature. . . . Now Newton's law is exact for temperatures from 0° to 100° but not above. Dulong and Petit, having taken up the investigation, made calculations for temperatures up to 300°, and the results, confirmed by experiment, gave for the temperature of 240° a value double that found by Newton. Given this double basis it is clear that the conclusions will be different as the authors take the law of Newton or the experiments of Dulong and Petit."

Dr. Battandier concludes that the figures of Rosetti, 20,000°, are the most reasonable. The lower ones are inadmissible because the spectroscope shows us that the sun contains the vapors of substances that vaporize only at higher temperatures than these. The higher ones—those that run up into the millions—seem unnecessarily large, as it is certain that all the phenomena that we have seen in the sun may take place at a few thousands of degrees.

This is a fearful heat; how does the sun, which is cooling off all the time, keep it up? Combustion is out of the question, for, as we have seen, that would sustain it only for a very brief time.

The fall of meteors into the sun could, and probably does, help to maintain it. But the author accepts Helmholtz's view that the slow condensation of the sun is sufficient to keep up its temperature. Of course this must one day come to an end and the sun will ultimately cool off; but the time that must elapse before this passes human imagination. Ere it takes place, the sun may collide with some other great celestial body, and it and its planets, instead of perishing with cold, may "melt with fervent heat" as the Scriptures tell us they will do.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRACTISE IN AN AIR-SHIP.

OF the two types of air-ship, the dirigible balloon and the aeroplane, the latter has been the favorite of scientific men, but purely from theoretical considerations. The success of such inventors as Santos-Dumont has given the dirigible balloon a boom, as showing what can actually be accomplished with it. Santos-Dumont has "flown" around the Eiffel Tower, whereas no aeroplane with a man on board has ever flown a foot. In the *Revue Scientifique*, M. Messier points out that this must necessarily be the case as long as systematic trials of progressive degrees of difficulty are not made of these machines. He says:

"The complete failure of the attempts of Lilienthal, Maxim, Roze, and all others who have attempted to solve the problem of aerial navigation with devices heavier than the air, shows how rash it is to seek the solution of such a difficult question. Is it not evident that even when an eminent inventor succeeds in constructing an air-ship powerful enough to raise itself into the air with its motor, he will not know how to maneuver so heavy a machine; and so will not be able to avoid a catastrophe, since he will have no opportunity for preliminary practise? Ordinary common sense will enable us to affirm that if this problem is some day solved, it will not be until after progressive trials with the aid of small captive machines. Thus there should be built successively: 1. Very light flying-machines having to carry only an electric motor, the generating dynamo resting on the ground, so that the machinist can control the device from a distance like a dirigible torpedo; 2. more powerful machines capable of carrying not only the motor but the aëronaut, the generator still remaining on the earth. As this second type of machine is perfected, they can be made more and more powerful and capable

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of raising increasing loads. These could then be of great use, especially in the defense of besieged places.

"When we shall be able, by successive improvements, to steer and control properly a machine that is able to lift a quantity of ballast at least equal to the weight of a primary motor, then we may dream of approaching the solution of the complete problem, that is to say, the replacement of the electric-motor plus the ballast by a primary motor and the setting free of the hitherto captive machine.

"Hardy inventors might perhaps obtain valuable results by embarking at once on their machines at peril of their lives and starting off with the second type of air-ship instead of the first; but those who try to start off at once with their primary motors on a free ship will certainly be killed if the machine is strong enough to raise itself, for they will be unable to steer it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SUN'S INFLUENCE ON THE WEATHER.

THIS is a subject about which there has been no end of discussion during the past fifty years. Some astronomers, among whom is Sir Norman Lockyer, have persistently asserted that the cycle of variation in the sun's activity, made evident to the eye by progressive changes in the number of sunspots, corresponds to various terrestrial cycles, especially in the weather. He now finds additional evidence that his position is correct, and he has just presented it before the Royal Society of Great Britain in a paper on "Solar Activity during the Period 1833–1900," in which the records of the number and area of sunspots are analyzed and compared during the last two-thirds of the nineteenth century. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (November 23), in a notice of Sir Norman's paper:

"The results go to show that the sun may be regarded as a variable star, its luminous radiation undergoing periodic variation within a small range. The mean time separating maximum or minimum of sunspots is well known to be about eleven years, and at the present time we are just about the epoch of the sunspot minimum. Superposed upon the 11-year maximum-minimum period there is, according to Lockyer's analysis, a further period of approximately 35 years. The course of magnetic variations continued from year to year seems to indicate in a corresponding manner the influence of both the 11-year cycle and a 35-year cycle. An analysis of frequency of the aurora borealis is stated also to show the existence of a 35-year cycle.

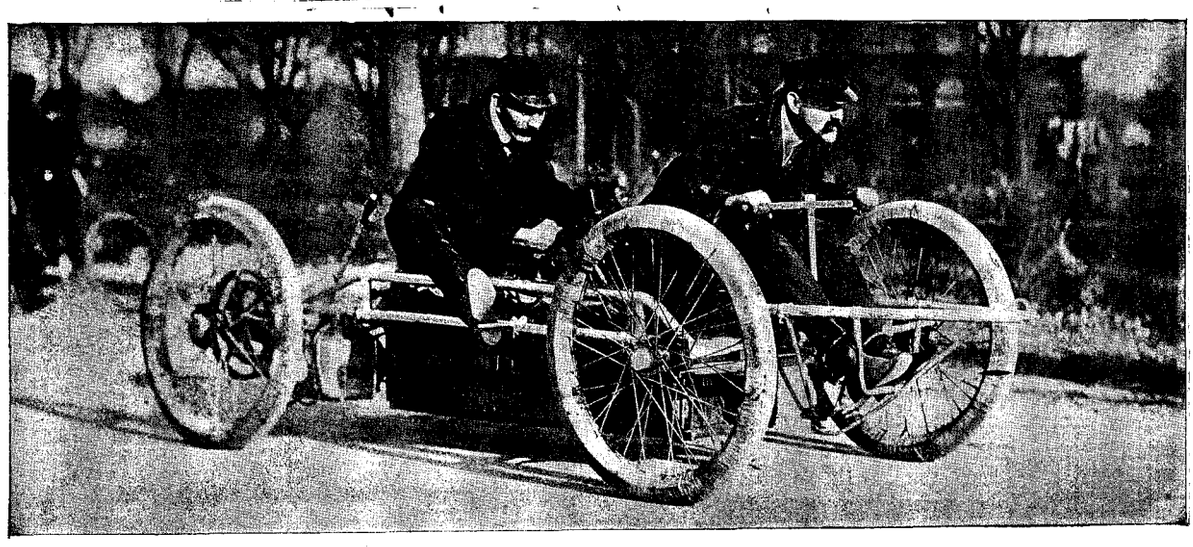
"The most interesting circumstance, however, to which attention is called, is the agreement of this 35-year period of terrestrial sunspot variation with the results of terrestrial climatology, as investigated of recent years by Bruckner. It seems that Professor Bruckner has made a careful examination of meteorological records during the past 200 years, and finds, as a general result, that there is a small periodical variation in the climates over the whole earth, the mean length of this period being 34.8 ± 0.7 years. Moreover, the curve of variation in annual rainfall shown, as taken from Bruckner's work, closely follows the 35-year sunspot variation curve, indicating a general slight increase in rainfall during the years of maximum sunspot development, or when the solar radiation is at its minimum, and, on the contrary, a reduced annual rainfall when the sunspot development is least in the 35-year cycles. At the present time we appear to be in the in neighborhood of a minimum rainfall on this cycle. It is stated that a 33- or 34-year cycle period has been independently traced the climatology of Sydney, Australia, and also a 35-year period in the movements of glaciers by Professor Richter.

"It is, of course, only reasonable to expect that cyclic changes in the sun's activity should repeat themselves in the earth's meteorology, but the fact that the changes in the seasons are so slight as to escape ordinary observation from decade to decade is sufficient to show how small is the range of variation in either. It is very common to hear people speak casually about variations in climate which have occurred at some particular locality to their own knowledge within the limits of their lives, but in every case a careful examination of meteorological records made during the period referred to fails to establish any such supposed variation, and the mean annual temperature or rainfall is a wonderfully steady quantity in the long run, altho so manifestly subject to numerous temporary fluctuations. The predetermination of weather and climate is necessarily of enormous consequence and value to a community, and if the 35-year period of Sir Norman Lockyer is confirmed by subsequent analysis, it must prove of great interest, even if the range of variation be minute."

SOME AUTOMOBILE RECORDS SMASHED.

THE speeders of motor-cars do not seem to heed the warnings that their insistence on the racing type of machine will interfere with the career of the automobile as a useful vehicle. Possibly they recollect that horse-racing has not killed off the carriage-horses and the dray-horses, and argue that machines need not be all of one type any more than draught-animals. At any rate road-records were smashed right and left in Brooklyn on November 16, in what *The Scientific American* calls "the most sensational automobile one-mile speed tests ever made on either side of the Atlantic." The tests, which were made on a section of the Ocean Parkway, were witnessed by over 25,000 persons. Says the paper just quoted (November 30):

"A mile a minute on the highway is no longer an automobile dream; for no less than three of the contestants finished within that time. Fournier, the winner of the Paris-Berlin race, twice broke the world's record, and was closely followed by Foxhall P. Keene, A. C. Bostwick, and A. L. Riker. . . . The contestants went over the course singly, their times being taken at the start and at the finish by members of the Second Signal Corps,



ELECTRIC RACING AUTOMOBILE.
Courtesy of *Electrical World and Engineer* (New York).

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U. S. A. Over a mile was allowed to the chauffeurs to get under way, and about a quarter of a mile to slow up after passing the finish line. The race was a contest by some of the best chauffeurs in the world for the one-mile record.

"At his first attempt Fournier, in his 40-horse-power Mors racer, sped over the mile in the remarkable time of 52 seconds. Not content with this performance, he returned to the start for another trial, and succeeded in reducing the record made but a few minutes before by one-fifth of a second. Foxhall P. Keene, in a Mors carriage exactly similar to that of Fournier, covered the mile in 54 seconds. American-built vehicles were not much behindhand. A. C. Bostwick, in a 40-horse-power Winton gasoline carriage, made the mile in 56⅘ seconds at the first trial, and in 1 minute ⅘ seconds at the second trial.

"Good as the road undoubtedly was, it was not altogether free from slight, almost unnoticeable depressions and projections. At a speed of twenty miles or even thirty miles an hour an automobile will ride over a slight elevation with no appreciable effect. But at the enormous velocity of nearly seventy miles an hour the carriages could not yield to the slight, scarcely perceptible hollows, and at times every wheel would be clear of the road. And yet, despite this peculiar effect, they kept their course with remarkable precision and with no evident oscillation. . . . . .

"That a gasoline carriage would make the best record was inevitable. But no one foresaw that an electric car would also lower the previous world's record of 1 minute 6⅘ seconds made by Winton. The carriage in question was designed and driven by Mr. A. L. Riker, and was a distinctly American type of machine. It was a racing machine pure and simple, an electromobile reduced to its lowest terms, a wheeled frame and a battery, with seats for two men arranged in tandem. . . . With a start of only one-quarter of a mile, Mr. Riker covered the mile in 1 minute and 3 seconds, the armatures of his motors making about 3,300 revolutions per minute. The exact power of the vehicle has not been determined; but Mr. Riker informs us that the horse-power is between 15 and 20. When it is considered that the French carriages of Fournier and Keene were equipped with motors rated at 40 horse-power, Mr. Riker's performance is all the more remarkable. At the same time it is but just to the other vehicles to state that while they were all capable of long-distance touring, the electric machine was capable of maintaining its maximum effort apparently for only a single dash over the mile course. It was towed to the course, towed back to the starting-point after its trial, and charged its batteries immediately before its trial run from an adjoining electric car. . . . . .

"These are the most remarkable contests ever run on a public highway. They have shown that only a specially built locomotive engine running on steel rails can beat a modern racing automobile."

THE VIOLET CURE.

THE more credulous portion of the British public has been interested in recent press accounts of a so-called "violet-cure" for cancer. According to the papers a tumor of a tonsil, the diagnosis of which was "made certain by microscopic examination of a small portion removed," was "cured" by applying fomentations made from an infusion of green violet leaves. Within a week of the application much of the swelling had disappeared and all pain had ceased, and in a fortnight the "cancer of the tonsil" had entirely disappeared. Says *The Lancet* (November 23), in discussing this reported cure:

"The whole importance of the story depends on the accuracy of the diagnosis of epithelioma. All who are familiar with the clinical signs of a malignant disease of the tonsil can easily believe that it is not difficult to mistake deep-seated inflammation of the region for a malignant growth. As to the microscopic examination, the arrangement of the epithelium of a normal tonsil may easily resemble the epithelial down-growths of an epithelioma, and the resemblance is still more striking when chronic inflammation is present. The history of the case points to a very natural error of diagnosis. The violet leaf, by the way, figures not infrequently among the recipes of the old Anglo-Norman writers whose manuscripts are preserved in the British Museum. In modern pharmacopœias the violet is noted for its cathartic and emetic qualities, or, to speak more accurately, the *Viola tricolor*, or pansy, possesses these useful attributes. The dog violet also is vaguely recorded in an old edition of Balfour's 'Botany' (1854) to have been at some time or other prescribed for 'skin disease.' In the age of the Plantagenets monkish medical writers treated most diseases with the violet, whether dog, pansy, or sweet March they do not state. Intermingled with a multiplicity of other ingredients the modest flower was used to treat 'a streytness of the hert,' an illness akin, we may suppose, to dyspepsia. It was said to be good also for the stone, and if a broken fragment of bone had to be expelled from the flesh the violet, with other herbs, was considered most useful. Into these old medical mixtures the violet was always introduced in 'a good handful,' and we are at liberty to suppose that its pleasant perfume, in an age when contrasts were much insisted on, was supposed to work wonders against noisome suppurative ailments. The Anglo-Norman writer of Manuscript B in Henslow's valuable account of early English recipes gravely mentions that a decoction of violet leaves, in conjunction with several other herbs, will enable a sufferer to slay the worm in a sore after its presence has been duly discovered by the all-night application of a piece of new cheese. The violet leaf, according to the same forgotten scribe, . . . is useful in the process of wound-healing, but the medieval authorities never thought of 'curing canker' by means of violets. Nor do we think that such a method of therapy will find a place in twentieth-century pharmacology."

THE EBB AND FLOW OF LIFE.

THAT life is a variable phenomenon we all know; both plants and animals grow and change constantly. It has been reserved for a recent Swiss investigator, M. J. Gaule, of Zurich, to show that its changes are periodic—not steady. The vital functions ebb and flow like the tide, in several definite periods, some of which correspond to external changes like the alternation of day and night, but others to internal chemical alterations of whose causes we are ignorant. It is believed by M. Gaule, however, that his discoveries render inaccurate and misleading the old comparison of the organism with a machine for receiving, transforming, and giving out energy. The ebb and flow whose existence he has established show, he thinks, that the body is more than mere mechanism. M. Gaule's investigations, which were described at length by their author to the International Congress of Physiology at Turin in September last, are noticed in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, November 9), by M. N. Vaschide. Says this writer:

"The law of the conservation of energy, which governs the mechanism of machines, has also been regarded as applicable to organisms; from this fact we should have an additional point of view—and a fundamental one—for the comparison of the organism and the machine. The author does not wish to invalidate this law, neither does he wish to introduce a vitalist doctrine into physiology; but he believes the comparison of the living organism to a machine to be erroneous. To justify his doubts, he refers to experimental work on frogs, which ought to set the biologists to thinking.

"The invariability of the organs and cells is not, according to Gaule, categorically demonstrated; but it is generally asserted, and it is usually considered that organic changes take place only during long periods. He believes that these periods of change are not so long, after all. If we study the changes in the organs of the frog, as Gaule has done, from the point of view of the increase and decrease of the cells, we shall see that there is a yearly periodicity. He has also shown that the fat in certain organs of the frog diminishes during the night and increases by day; there is thus a daily periodicity here. In the third place, the author maintained at the Berne congress, ten years ago, that the muscles of the hare grow for fifteen days, then dwindle for fifteen, and so on. The annual and daily periods appear to be due to exterior changes, but the semi-monthly period can be related only to the vital processes."

To ascertain the causes of this last period, Gaule studied the total number of blood corpuscles contained in the frog, and the

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result was the confirmation of his views regarding a semi-monthly period. M. Vaschide writes further:

"As the variations are enormous, in one case from 1,000,000 to 35,000,000 to each grain's weight of the body, we must conclude, with the author, that the blood is in a continual state of transformation, its cells being modified throughout the whole year. At least twelve times a year is this transformation completed. The cells, then, are not fixed, and the organism does not behave like a machine that transmits rigidly the forces communicated to it. The organism transforms itself by its own vital processes.

We may say that the organism is a chemical laboratory whose walls are built up by the reactions that take place within it, and as these reactions change, the walls are in continual transformation. In other words, according to Gaule, life undergoes periodic evolution, a phenomenon which does not point toward a mechanical operation. Chemical modifications enter into the phenomenon according to laws that are not yet determined. Biological life must be the theater of chemical evolutions and revolutions, . . . whose periodicity appears in various ways, and which perhaps some day will clear up for us the mystery of rhythm which stands out in each manifestation of life—thought, organic structure, and functional mechanism. The 'circulation of life,' as it is understood by Gaule, is entering a new scientific phase. It is no longer a question of the continual and infinite transformation of the living organism, a conception that corresponds to the old comparison with a machine regulated by the nervous system, but of the variation of organic life in definite periods, regulated capriciously according to organic formulas of chemical origin."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW CURE FOR ALCOHOLISM.

THE decided and peculiar views of Dr. Archdall Reid on the drink question have been more than once the subject of discussion among temperance reformers. We have had occasion to quote in these columns his contention that the drink habit, by killing off those who can not survive a steady alcoholic diet, is making our race immune to its effects and so is working out its own cure. This position he takes still more strongly, supplementing it by assertions and suggestions along the same line, in a book just published entitled "Alcoholism: a Study in Heredity" (London, 1901), in which he departs from his *laissez-faire* policy and advocates assisting nature in her effort to get rid of the alcoholics. This he would do by punishing every drunkard who shall beget a child. Mr. Reid's policy has been satirized as aiming at a condition in which civilized man will be "pickled" in alcohol without injury; but his idea is rather that, when we have assisted nature to eliminate the alcoholic, the remnant will have no craving for alcohol and will constitute a temperate, if not a total abstaining, race. We quote a few paragraphs from a review of Dr. Reid's book in *The Hospital* (November 23). Says the reviewer:

"This book is a veritable trailing of the coat in the Donnybrook Fair of teetotal controversy, and we shall be considerably surprised if some of our total abstinence friends do not tread on the tail of it. Its object appears to be, in the first place, to trace the causes of intemperance on scientific lines, and in the second to indicate what its author calls 'a practical remedy.' As to the first point he draws a wide distinction between drinking and drunkenness. Men drink alcoholic solutions, he says, for three distinct reasons: to satisfy thirst, to gratify taste, and to produce a distinct effect upon the brain; and it is only the drinking which is done for the latter of these which is a cause of drunkenness. Sober people do not keep sober by dint of self-control. Their sobriety is no particular credit to them. If they do not drink it is merely that they are not tempted so to do. Self-control is then a subordinate affair in the causation of sobriety, lack of temptation or desire being the principal factor. What, then, is the cause of that craving for alcohol which leads to drunkenness? Here we come into the midst of the argument, and this is the leading topic of the book. Dr. Archdall Reid says that every drunkard must be so constituted as to be capable of enjoying deep indulgence, whether in the form of positive pleasure or as a means of relieving physical and mental discomfort or pain, and this faculty, this capacity for enjoying drink, 'is certainly inborn.' Of course there are other factors in the case, such as the man's knowledge of alcohol, his 'recollection of the pleasurable sensations which former acts of drunkenness aroused in him,' and the fact that 'the more a drinker indulges in drink the more, within limits, does he crave for drink.' For all that, the potential drunkard is born, not made; and thus there are two methods of temperance reform open to us—what may be called nature's method by the elimination of the excessive drinker, and the temperance reformer's method by the elimination of the drink. These methods are plainly antagonistic. If drink be abolished, the potential drunkard is preserved; if the potential drunkard is to be eliminated, this can only be done by means of the evil effects of drink upon him. The question then is, which method ought we to adopt? Which is the more practicable? Which offers the more certain and easy success? To this Dr. Reid answers without hesitation, nature's method, the elimination of the potential drunkard. His solution of the problem is, then, that drunkards should be prevented from reproducing their like. 'If drunkards were taken before magistrates, sitting in open or secret session as the accused preferred, and, on conviction, were warned that the procreation of children would subject them to this or that penalty, say a month's imprisonment, the birth-rate of drunkards would certainly fall immensely.' This, then, is Dr. Archdall Reid's great scheme. In the mean time, as he says, there need be no relaxation of temperance effort, so far as it involves the saving of individual drunkards, provided always that we forbid children to them. But we must not abolish drink. If we did, we could not discover the drunkard! This is, of course, a little drawback, but as 'we must in any case have drunkards till no one enjoys being drunk' the drawback is not so serious as one might suppose."

WHAT SHOULD OLD PEOPLE EAT?

AN essay on "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity" has just been published by Sir Henry Thompson, the British authority on foods and feeding. From this *The Hospital* (November 2) condenses the following advice to elderly persons regarding their diet:

"What is called 'indigestion' as a rule does not depend upon any fault of the digestive apparatus, but solely upon its being called upon to accomplish work which is beyond its powers; so that the remedy is not to be found in the gastric juices of the pig, or in the ingestion of the various chemically prepared messes advertised as being digestible or as being demands made upon the stomach to its capacity for fulfilling them. He [Sir Henry] would leave the pepsin and the messes to be applied, if at all, by skilled physicians in cases of illness which may possibly require them, and lays down, as of practically universal application, the principle that the elderly person neither requires nor can digest as much food as the young person, and that this principle should govern the arrangements of his life. The total amount of his food should be steadily diminished as age advances, and this total amount should be divided among a larger number of meals than were sufficient for his wants in former days. In other words, not only should the entire daily demand upon the digestion be diminished, but the demand made at any one time should be diminished also. It is commonly asserted, and is by many believed, that the average duration of human life has been increased by dentistry; but Sir Henry inclines to the opinion that the loss or failure of teeth is one of nature's kindly warnings that the use of them, and by implication the use of foods which require their active exercise, should be diminished in corresponding proportion. The principle which he applies to food, he applies also to all the forms of alcohol; and his contemptuous rejection of the idea that 'wine is the milk of old age,' reminds us of Sir James Paget's frequent saying that this or that was 'as false as a proverb.' Sir Henry's little book should win for him the gratitude of all who are approaching those slopes down which he has descended so gracefully; and it has the rare merit that, in the words of a great moralist, the preacher 'is the example of his own sermon.'"

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE JEW WHO IS NOT A JEW.

THE condition of things which is found among the wealthy Jews in England furnishes, Mr. G. S. Street thinks, an interesting but deplorable paradox. What this condition is he describes (*National Review*, November) in the way of a comparison between the past and present as follows:

"The poor Jew fasted or ate dry bread when he could not get meat which had been duly killed; the rich Jew eats meat unclean to his fathers because the other is not served at the Savoy Hotel. The poor Jew bound his phylacteries round his arm in the sight of the heathen; the rich Jew is ashamed of the Day of Atonement. The poor Jew suffered persecution even unto burning rather than profess belief in a religion he despised; the rich Jew goes to a Christian church because it looks well in the eyes of indifferent neighbors. The poor Jew gloried in his race when it was most despised and rejected; the rich Jew—now that no one but a fool in this country despises his race—changes his name and hopes to be taken for a Scotchman. The poor Jew clung to his heritage tho the world battered him; the rich Jew gives it up to win a contemptuous smile. The poor Jew was a strenuous man, worthy in the main, despite his faults, of a glorious past; the rich Jew is a sham, barely worthy of an ignoble present."

Mr. Street is not himself a Jew. He writes as "a Gentile whose imagination has for long been stirred by this wonderful history, who has admiration and sympathy for the best racial qualities of the Jew, and who is anxious to disclaim both ignorant prejudice and ridiculous patronage." He is amazed that any Jew can wish, as "a large and increasing number of prosperous English Jews seem to wish," to forego the heritage which has descended to him in the history of his race. He writes further:

"How can he remember that the prayer his grandfather, or even his father, said on the eve of every Sabbath was said before the Captivity and said ever since, and then wish to dissociate himself from it all? I allow for the advance of thought and know that it may be impossible to a Jew to accept the creed of his fathers. But, after all, that creed in its essentials is simply a broad theism, with the addendum that a particular race was chosen to express the will of God upon earth, and remembering how many scholars can still accept the far more complex dogmas of Christianity I find it hard to believe that the ordinary stockbroker is intellectually convinced that Judaism is untrue. True that its ceremonialism is involved and irksome, but still that ceremonialism is intimate and kindly; it sanctifies the joys as well as the sorrows of life; it even ordains temperate good cheer as on occasion a duty. I should feel kindly to it if I were a Jew. If I were a Jew I should even hesitate to abandon my *kosher* food, seeing that the sanitary laws of my people have kept it vital in every extreme of want. However, I can understand he may give all that up, both because it is inconvenient and for the better reason that being a citizen of England he wishes to live as an Englishman. But to let it be understood that he wishes his race to be forgotten—that indeed amazes me. And it takes such a wretched, material, middle-class sort of prosperity to promote this apostasy. The Spanish Jews, who were real aristocrats, owning broad lands and holding high offices, gloried in their race, and when the Inquisition forced some of them—many preferred to be burnt—to profess Christianity, they remained secret Jews, and again in many cases after generations proclaimed their Judaism when they could. It is said, I hope truly, that Benjamin Disraeli was of such a family. He, to be sure, tho the observance of Protestantism was part of the game he played, was far from being ashamed of his race. But now an ordinary stockbroking English Jew, with no Inquisition and nothing worth calling public opinion against him, will change his name and wish to be taken for an Englishman."

The article is brought to a conclusion in these words:

"When a Jew gives up all his customs, changes his name, and goes to Christian churches, tho his race be indestructible in him, he has consciously given up the fight, and struck the flag his forefathers carried through persecution and disdain, selling matches by day and studying the Rabbis at night, elbowed and mocked by Christian rowdies, in imagination sitting with Abraham their father and Moses their teacher on thrones in heaven. And their grandchildren are ashamed of them! It is a pitiful present to follow a noble past, and it amazes me—a Gentile—beyond words to express my feeling. Has the spirit that medieval kings could not break succumbed to the modern snob? What dirge will the daughters of Israel sing to lament *this* captivity?"

In editorial reference to Mr. Street's article, the Baltimore *Jewish Comment* (November 22) agrees with the sentiments it expresses, and says that they apply almost as aptly to the American as to the English Jew:

"One of the most patent facts in the march of Jewish events during the last half of the last century has been the strong tendency of the Jew to get away from the old Jewish integument and to make a point of approaching the non-Jew in every phase of life, the operating reason being the repudiation of the old Jewish isolation, with its invidious conspicuousness. From certain points of view the change was a healthy and necessary one, for the Jews are too progressive to be dominated by a philosophy of things that the world has outgrown. But the clean sweep that was made brushed away all the old excellences so completely that it is hard for some of us to imagine that the Jewish life of the past had any permanent spiritual quality, any quality whose preservation were worth while. Jews and Christians wonder why it was that the Jew kept his religion when he could not keep it, and doesn't when he can. When Schechter was in America he expressed surprise at what he then considered the failure of the Russian Jew to be faithful to his religion. 'I thought,' said he, 'that the people who fled from Russia on account of religious persecution would seize the opportunity here to show their regard for their faith.' The American Jew displays, perhaps, the greatest indifference to what his forefathers regarded as religiously necessary."

THE CLAIM OF PAGANISM UPON CHRISTIANITY.

IN a series of articles which grew out of his recent journey in the Far East, the Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York, takes a view in perspective of the people and the religions of India, and discusses the attitude of Christian civilization toward them. The articles appeared in *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc., November 9, 16), and in them the writer asks: What are the people of India like? What do they believe? What of their future? What does religion, with them, stand for, and how far do we of the West understand them or their beliefs, and do justice to either? The bishop proceeds to the consideration of these questions as follows:

"These are questions which, especially as they relate to Christian missions, must needs interest us. Indeed, what more fascinating vista could there be than that which opens before him who, to-day, turns his feet, on whatever errand, to those lands and races which, of late, in such wonderful ways, are having all their doors flung open to the world! Whatever else was true of the men who, as missionaries, first set on foot that mighty invasion of the heathen world which from such small beginnings has grown to such noble and stately proportions, this certainly was not true, that they had then advanced to such a recognition of the presence of God even in heathendom as led them, first of all, to seek for *sympathetic* contact with it. We can not read the story of what they said, and of how they wrought, without recognizing, in all early missionary enterprises, in modern times, a very imperfect apprehension of the fact that God has not left Himself anywhere without witness among men, and that their little systems who dwelt or have dwelt in pagan lands, whether of philosophy or religion, while but broken lights that were destined to have only their brief day—in that most like so many of our own!—were, after all, yet broken lights of *God;* dim glimmers of the fuller splendors of a coming day. It is in this, on the other hand, that I think our noblest progress has been made. The comparative study of religions has brought to light, for every student who has pursued it with thoroughness and candor,

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at least two clear convictions—one that God has had, in all human history, many ways of revealing Himself; and the other that there is, after all, no wholly right method of missionary endeavor other than that which St. Paul pursued on Mars Hill when, as he passed by, he saw an altar to the unknown God. Not ridicule, nor denunciation, nor contempt, was his method; but *recognition*—recognition of the deep want of man and of the often honest, tho often blundering, methods of men who sought to find an answer to it!"

Bishop Potter's visit in the East has removed from his mind many traditions and impressions in which he was brought up regarding the religious beliefs and domestic life of the Orientals. He says:

"I was so fortunate, more than once, as to make the acquaintance of native East Indians of distinguished rank and varied culture. More than once they introduced me to their families and presented me to their wives and daughters. In all such cases they were, I beg to say, persons who retained their ancient religion, Buddhist, Mohammedan, or Parsee, as the case might be, and who had no keener enthusiasm than that which cherished their national, racial, and religious traditions. They answered questions about their homes and children, and the laws that governed them, and they gave me chapter and verse in their sacred writings for what they told me in regard to them. Now, then, let us look at some of these testimonies as indicating—not what may have been, and doubtless was, a degraded practise, here and there—for if we were judged by these our own records in the courts of the civilized world would not be an unsullied one—but the law or rule of life set for many millions of people in its authoritative documents."

Bishop Potter then recites some of the laws of Manu—the semi-divine law-giver of the East—which define the place of woman in the economy of Hindu life, and he quotes the statements of Swami Abhedananda (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 19) regarding Hindu marriage customs and the practise of *suttee*, or the self-burning of widows. He asserts that these Vedic precepts and this testimony of the distinguished Oriental scholar more truly represent the religious spirit of India and the customs and beliefs of its people than does the ill-advised, wholesale denunciation which this alien race and faith often receive. There is a widespread misapprehension in Christian lands regarding the people of the Far East, according to Bishop Potter. He has this to say regarding it:

"It has had a threefold cause: in ignorance; in a not altogether unamiable passion for exaggeration; and most of all, I am persuaded, in a constitutional incapacity on the part of the Western to understand the processes of the Eastern mind.

"Ignorance, pure and simple, has been a potent factor in our misapprehensions about Oriental foreigners. Those who have lived longest among them will tell you of that secretive, if not furtive, habit of mind and of speech which so widely prevails in the East; by which we, with our all but hopeless Western literalism, are so easily misled, and which offers, I may add, so strong a temptation to one with an often merely playful impulse to amuse himself at the expense of another's credulity. . . . . .

"And then, next to ignorance in the Western observer of Eastern peoples, has been the inevitable tendency to exaggeration. The huge inductions from small groups of facts, the hasty generalizations upon the basis of a chance incident; the desire for dramatic effect in literature or in missionary addresses; the cheerful willingness to believe the worst and not the best of one whom we call indeed our brother or our sister, but whom by no possibility we could be induced to treat as such; the knowledge that if one comes back from a foreign land without a traveler's tale, painted in strong colors and of tragic proportions, he is not quite fulfilling the expectations of the home public; all this, together with the further fact that books and discourses about foreigners are not criticized, as they should be, *by* foreigners, has made it easy for the modern peripatetic philosopher to create a monster in literary portraiture, and then persuade us to accept it as a photograph!

"And then, finally, there has been a great deal that has been brought to the West from the East which is the product of that absolute incapacity, on the part of the Western, to understand Eastern mental processes. The East thinks pictorially; the West literally and logically. The East abhors a strict construction of language; the West lusts after it with a strange and stupid opacity as to all the traditions of the language which it interprets. The East continually employs indirections, without a thought of deliberate untruthfulness. The West forever construes them as if they could have no other motive than to deceive. Under such circumstances the wonder is, not that the West and the East have so often misunderstood one another, but rather that they have understood one another at all. . . . In all those new and largely untrodden realms whose portals are opening to us to-day, there is much to deplore, but much, let us not forget it, to respect. Some of us here can recall the smile of mingled mirth and derision with which, a few years ago, it was announced that the Mohammedans were preparing to send missionaries and establish a Mohammedan mission in the city of New York. We were so superior in our Occidental virtue that the whole thing seemed a huge joke. And yet, thus far, Christianity has utterly failed to control the vice of drunkenness. The great cities of this land are dominated, not by their churches or their universities, but by their saloons. . . . But Mohammedanism in Oriental lands does control it. Said Isaac Taylor, after declaring that 'Mohammedanism stands in fierce opposition to gambling and makes a gambler's testimony invalid in law,' 'Islam is the most powerful total abstinence association in the world.'

"And so, I repeat, we may see our calling. Goethe declared long ago that 'he who knows but one language knows none'—I commend the maxim to those zealous gentlemen who are kicking the classics out of our colleges and substituting for them courses of botany and civil engineering—and Max Müller applied the same maxim to religion. Heirs of a great faith, it belongs to us to learn from it so much at least of the law of the brotherhood of humanity as shall enable us to treat other faiths, other philosophies, other manners than our own with courteous consideration. And then, charged with great treasures, beckoned forward by great examples, humbled and instructed by past blunders and failures, to turn to the new and larger tasks that are before us with a high hope and a great patience!"

THE RIGHT TO HERESY.

IN his latest book, "The Rights of Man" (reviewed last week in THE LITERARY DIGEST), Dr. Lyman Abbott undertakes to classify human rights and duties by principles of division that may be considered as practical rather than theoretical and abstract. He discusses rights in particular—political rights, industrial rights, educational rights, religious rights, etc.—rather than rights in general—"natural" and "artificial."

In the discussion of religious rights, he takes his most positive stand. He maintains that it is the right and the duty of every man to know God in his own way, apart from the methods for doing so laid down by church, or creed, or even in the Bible.

He traces historically the growth of the doctrine that the state and church combined are to determine religious truth and to protect the community from religious error. Tho Jesus Christ came preaching that the kingdom of heaven is a spiritual kingdom and would proceed by spiritual forces, the same absolute loyalty was required by Him in the new theocracy that had been required by Jehovah in the old theocracy. By the fifth or sixth century this new theocracy had become a hierarchical organization, teaching a philosophy of religion, and requiring the same loyalty that the old Hebrew commonwealth had demanded. But it required loyalty, not to an invisible king, but to a visible hierarchy and a visible creed. During the Middle Ages, while the church in theory never inflicted penalties for heresy, leaving it to the state to protect the community from false doctrine, it did determine what is true and what is false. Such was the growth of the doctrine, which rests upon four postulates: (1) That the fundamental and preeminent need of humanity is the need of religious

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truth; (2) that there is a system of comprehensive truth which can be known, and every man ought to be enabled to learn it; (3) that if every individual is left to find out truth for himself, and to preach truth or error as he pleases, the foundations of accuracy and certitude in the whole realm of religious teaching are destroyed; (4) that if the state has the power, it should punish the teacher of error. If not, the church should punish him by turning him out of its membership. Dr. Abbott then proceeds explicitly to repudiate this doctrine "in all its parts." He writes:

"I deny that a knowledge of religious truth is the great desideratum of life. I deny that there is or can be any complete or comprehensive system of religious truth. I deny that there is or can be any organization which can furnish such a system of religious truth. And, therefore, of course I deny that there can be any right, either in church or state, to punish, by either physical or moral penalty, the man who dissents from the commonly received religious opinion."

Nailing these theses of negation to the door of the modern church, this dissenter from established theology states affirmatively his view of religion:

"What is religion? Max Müller defines it as 'such a perception of the manifestations of the Infinite as produces a moral influence on the conduct and character of man.' The perception of the Infinite is not religion, that is theology; a recognition of the moral relation of man with his fellow-man is not religion, that is ethics; but such a perception as enlarges and enriches the moral life and conduct of man is religion."

Dr. Abbott then, in the language of modern ethical thought, discusses the theme of "How to Know God":

"The quest of humanity is after this perception of the Infinite. It is a quest, not after truth about God, but after God Himself. . . . Knowing a man is not the same as knowing about a man. Knowing God is not the same as knowing about God. The office of religion is not to tell men about God; it is to bring them into personal acquaintance with God; it is to bring them into a perception of the Infinite Himself. Truth about God is some one else's perception of the Infinite. It is not the perception of a perception that is religion; it is the perception of God. It is not the understanding of what some one else says about Him; it is acquaintance with Him."

Dr. Abbott accordingly declares that "the Bible can not take the place of God. Faith in the Bible is not religion; faith in God is religion." So, too, he maintains that "faith in the church is not religion." All that the church can do is to report the experience of men who have had religion. We quote again:

"Acceptance of a creed is not religion. The creed is something which the philosopher, more or less skilfully, has wrought out of the experiences of those who have perceived the Infinite. To perceive their perception is not religion. . . . . .

"This is religion—the personal perception of the Infinite. This is the quest of humanity,—not a complete knowledge, not a comprehensive system, but God himself,—nothing less than God Himself."

John Henry Newman is quoted to the effect that the difficulty in the way of using private judgment in forming or choosing a religion is that "private judgment leads different minds in such different directions." Dr. Abbott rejoins:

"This is the glory of it—the splendor of it! Send ten thousand men in different directions, each to look with his own eyes, feel with his own heart, realize in his own experience some aspect of the divine character, and they will bring back from their quest ten thousand manifestations of God, each that manifestation which he is capable of receiving."

With characteristic catholicity, Dr. Abbott thus gathers all the "seekers after God" into the scope of his broad theology:

"All creeds have some truth in them; no creeds have all truth in them. I am almost prepared to say that it would be safe to believe all the affirmations of all the creeds, and to reject all their denials. Whenever a body of devout men have come saying, 'We have found this in the Infinite,' their report is presumptively true. Whenever they have come back saying, 'We have not found this,' it does not in the least indicate that what they have not found may not be there."

THE STATUS OF RELIGION IN GERMANY.

GERMANY, the land of the Reformation and the home of the philosophy of religion, the chief center of historical investigation and of criticism in religious matters, is of necessity a place of interest wherever and whenever there is discussion of religious problems. It is said by Prof. Rudolf Eucken, of the University of Jena, in the December *Forum* that the last three decades of the nineteenth century have witnessed a complete revolution of religious sentiment in that nation of intellectual activity. The change, in his view, has been clearly for the strengthening of the church, Protestant and Catholic, and for the permanency and wider recognition of religion. He prefaces what he has to say in explanation of the transformation by sketching briefly some earlier conditions of theological thought in Germany. At the beginning of the nineteenth century—the period to which belong poets like Schiller and Goethe and savants like Kant and Hegel—the attitude of the German people toward the religion of the time, this writer says, was not unfriendly:

"But it was not in the ecclesiastical, or even in the specifically Christian, religion that inward conviction then found expression. Perhaps the term Pantheism, first employed by Krause, best expresses the religious attitude of our classical epoch. Every form of creation appeared to be comprehended in one being, and to be founded in divine wisdom—a wisdom operating everywhere, not from without, but as an emanation of the inmost being of every form of creation; and this wisdom found its fullest expression in the free and rational human organism, *i.e.*, in man. The conception and development of this idea everywhere served to operate as an invigorating and ennobling factor. In the midst of our temporal existence religion disclosed to view an infinite perspective, and brought human nature into relation with the invisible, but endless, chain of existence. Such a religion could afford to dispense with dogmas and ceremonies. It recognized no differences of creed, but appealed directly to man as such."

This religion of a universal humanity, we are told, despite the breadth of ideas and refinement of sentiment peculiar to it, occupied no place in the public life, and religion was regarded as essential to the ignorant only. But there came shortly a powerful factor of change, produced by the Napoleonic wars, fraught with such direct calamity to Germany. Amid the sufferings and sacrifices they entailed, the tone of the nation became graver, and hence there arose a greater susceptibility to religion in the older sense—"religion conceived as a redemption from need and misery by means of a supernatural agency." After the wars of liberation, there came another change. It was due, we are told, to the support given the Protestant Church by the Government, and to the latter's policy of rejecting all innovations in religious affairs which concerned the former. There was, says Professor Eucken, a resulting hostility to any such course, from the German people, who had "regained not only their political, but also, to a large extent, their personal independence." He continues:

"Furthermore, it is evident that the support thus given to the church was not likely to win the favorable opinion of those who had participated in the great intellectual and political movements of the time. By these, not only the church, but every form of religion, had now come to be regarded as a hindrance to the realization of their accepted political and national ideas. . . . The influence of religion upon public life waned, and an increasing apathy, if not an actual antipathy to all religion, gradually spread within the educated circles of the nation. Literature also assumed a repellent attitude, if not toward religion, at least to-

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ward the church; and the representation of religious subjects vanished almost entirely from the domain of the fine arts."

Here Professor Eucken calls attention to the contrast between conditions in religious affairs in the eras of which he has been speaking and those which he finds existing to-day:

"The growth of religious sentiment extends beyond the pale of the church; and wherever opposition to ecclesiastical domination exists, it springs not so much from antipathy to the true interests of religion, as from a solicitude for them. Philosophy, formerly inimical to theology, is now jealously endeavoring to treat religion upon a scientific basis, and to make it an essential part of general culture. The arts, more especially painting, seek to represent the noble figures of tradition in accordance with the modern spirit; and literature also to-day affords far more space to the discussion of religious problems. . . . The spirit of skepticism in religious matters has continued to permeate the masses; but the deeper religious movement, nevertheless, continues unimpaired. The spirit of denial, once directed against religion, is to-day rapidly waning in Germany. It no longer dominates the intellectual life, nor does it constitute the characteristic of our age."

The writer proceeds to show that both outward and inward causes have contributed to bring about this transformation in religious thought in Germany. In the first place, the increased political influence of the masses is favorable to religion, or at least to the domination of the church. The constitution of the German empire, which guaranteed universal suffrage, caused a shifting of the political center of gravity, and an increase of ecclesiastical power was naturally effected, first and foremost in the Catholic Church. This growth on the part of the churches would not have been possible, however, without the cooperation of other factors, one of which was the increased activity of the church in the sphere of practical life. Even orthodoxy came to be regarded more favorably by reason of the earnestness and zeal which it displayed. Another factor which contributed to strengthen religion was the radical change effected in convictions and sentiments. Of this Professor Eucken writes:

"During the struggle for national unity large sections of the population were inspired by the conviction that a new and nobler life would begin upon the formation of the empire. But it soon became obvious that the outward successes which had been achieved had contributed nothing to the spiritual or inner life. Furthermore, a reaction against the ideals of modern culture now manifests itself among all civilized nations, and nowhere more conspicuously than in Germany. The new culture, as developed more particularly during the nineteenth century, endeavored to stimulate the powers of man and to give him a dominion over the forces of nature. To this extent it exerted an incalculable influence, and endowed life with greater variety, freedom, and mobility. At no previous period of history have the labors of man been exerted so successfully and upon so rich a field. Yet this has not always conduced to our inward welfare and to our happiness. The nineteenth century has frequently employed man as a mere tool of labor—a labor the ceaseless onward movement of which leaves no time for contemplation and quiet enjoyment. Inward culture, also, has been retarded in consequence of our incessant search for outward successes. As soon as these defects became clearly visible, a pessimistic view of life naturally arose; and it is well known how widespread this spirit has become to-day among all civilized nations.

"Now, altho pessimism is not itself a phase of religion, it tends to destroy that complacency which is a dangerous foe of religion, thus preparing the way for the progress of the latter. The disappointments which the development of modern culture has produced have been instrumental in again awakening a susceptibility to religious influences. The great and complicated enterprises of our time also frequently reveal a painful absence of moral ideals; and herein lies still another reason for the greater prominence at present given to problems of morality. In Germany, as well as in other countries, a great change of conviction has been effected in this respect."

With the awakening in Germany of the new ideas in religion, questions have presented themselves which the writer puts as follows:

"Will religion, while recognizing a progressive development, be able to preserve its eternal nature, and succeed in warding off a destructive relativism? Will historic criticism permit to remain intact those fundamental truths without which a religion is inconceivable? How great a task is here assigned to modern Christianity, which must undertake to clarify, to confirm, and to deepen new truths in order to present to humanity a tangible creed!

"The relation of religion to the natural sciences also presents serious difficulties. The infinitude of the universe, the eternal laws which operate thoughout nature, the natural evolution from organic forms, the dependence of the spiritual upon the corporeal existence—all these truths are rapidly spreading; and they are nowhere more frequently employed as controversial arguments by the adversaries of religion than in Germany. The faithful, on the other hand, maintain that these changes do not affect the kernel of religion, and that, by presenting a larger and grander view of life, they will in fact ultimately conduce to its progress. Nevertheless, the problem has become far more complicated; and great changes, both material and spiritual, will be necessary, in order that the new truths may be scientifically defensible and may carry with them a spiritual power of conviction.

"The internal condition of religion is, therefore, in a state of incompleteness; and there are no indications of a speedy solution of the problems involved. But an earnest desire to effect such a solution is unmistakable, particularly as regards the theologians, who are conscientiously striving to bring about a compromise between the demands of religion and the essential truths of the new culture. It suffices to mention such names as Rothe, Hase, Biedermann, Lipsius, Ritschl, Pfleiderer, and Sulzer—names respected in America also. Among philosophers, too, there is a desire to put an end to the unpleasant conflict."

Despite these conflicts within and without the sphere of the church in Germany, Professor Eucken cherishes the belief that religion to-day is a most powerful factor in German life. "Owing to the low estimate placed by the German on outward forms, the superficial observer may well be inclined to regard him as irreligious; a deeper glance, however, reveals great earnestness and zeal in religious matters." Professor Eucken says, in conclusion:

"With the Germans religion is not a matter of mere authority; nor does it constitute a separate and exclusive domain, inasmuch as it is regarded as the sole, the spiritual, essence of all life. This is the reason why the German places so much value upon freedom in religion, and why Germany became the land of the Reformation. But Catholicism also is deeper and more spiritual in Germany than among the Romanic nations. True, the desire for freedom is undoubtedly fraught with serious dangers, as it may easily lead to unsubstantiality and schisms. Yet this desire, after all, is but the expression of an earnest striving for truth."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A CHOIR school for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral has just been opened in New York City. The school, declares the New York *Outlook*, is not only an institution for the training of cathedral choristers, but also offers to its pupils a free general education, in consideration of their singing. Its principal is the Rev. Ernest Voorhis, A.M., Ph.D.

OF new translations of the Bible there seem to be no end. The latest version, the Twentieth Century New Testament, is not yet completed, but is being published in parts. "No such wholesale and radical upsetting of outward form and arrangement has ever been attempted," says the Minneapolis *Times*, which, however, concedes to the new translation considerable power and impressiveness.

THANKSGIVING Day in Berlin was made notable by the laying of the cornerstone of the new American Church by Ambassador White. Mr. Rockefeller's recent gift of 40,000 marks to the Church Fund enabled the work of building the new structure to be begun at once, and the site is already paid for. For the past seven years the American Church in Berlin has been under the care of the Rev. Dr. J. F. Dickie, formerly of Detroit. "No mention of the commendable enterprise, however brief," says *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (New York), "should omit recording the service rendered to the cause by the former pastor of the church and his wife, Prof. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, now resident in Cambridge, Mass."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

GREEK GOSPELS AND ATHENIAN STUDENTS.

THE agitation in a section of the Greek press for a translation into vernacular modern Greek of the Gospel narratives, after precipitating riot and bloodshed in Athens, has led to the fall of the ministry. The bewilderment of the European newspapers at the progress of events has given *The Standard* (London) an opportunity to enlighten public opinion as follows:

"There seems to be little mystery about the origin of the disorders. The Greeks have been threatened with an unwelcome change in their religious ritual, a point on which all peoples have ever been sensitive. The populace has become very excited, and there has been no want of agitators to profit by its anger. Students who cherish the use of the old language because it is supposed to be a standing proof of the direct connection of their race with the ancient Greeks have been joined by members of the opposition who saw a chance of damaging the Government."

After stating that "the Greek Premier and his colleagues have taken the correct course" in resigning, this paper resumes:

"A cry has been raised that the new authorized version which has been favored by Queen Olga, who was a Russian Grand Duchess, is part of a scheme to discredit the Greek Church by depriving it of the cherished privilege of using the Scriptures in the language believed to have been actually spoken by the apostles. There may be a great deal which is overstrained and unfair in all this. Her Majesty is probably quite innocent of any intrigue of this description, and has advocated the use of the modern tongue from a pure desire for the good of her subjects. But, tho we are quite prepared to believe that this is the case, we fail to see what justification there can be for ministers who failed to point out the dangers of such an innovation. It is the business of men who govern in all countries to know what their countrymen cherish and believe. M. Theotokis and his colleagues have manifestly failed to show the needful care in avoiding causes of offense. It is idle to argue that the Greeks would be better for hearing the Testament in the language of ordinary life, and not in an ancient tongue which can only be understood by those who are especially educated. They detest the change, and that is sufficient reason why it should not be attempted."

Athenian newspapers which have urged the desirability of the objectionable translations, notably the *Akropolis* and the *Asty*, do not abandon their position. This inspires *The Pilot* (London) to observe of the modernized Greek Testament that "if its language is that of the modern Greek newspaper, the rioters have some excuse." *Le Temps* (Paris) comments upon the completeness of the triumph of the Athenian students:

"They have not only secured the suspension of a metropolitan who did not excommunicate quickly enough to suit them, but they have upset a ministry which had an undoubted majority in the Chamber."

Of the new Premier, Thrasybulus Zaimis, the same authority speaks in favorable terms, altho doubt of the duration of his ministry is apparent:

"He is a moderate conservative, whose loyalty to the dynasty is beyond question. He signed the treaty of peace with Turkey, and also the financial statute. He seems to be depended upon in high circles to end an unfortunate crisis, to bestow upon Greece the moral credit which is even more essential to her than the financial credit she can not dispense with, and finally to accomplish for his country a work of consolidation, progress, and uplift."

The Gospel agitation has suggested to *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia) a comparison of an interesting kind:

"When Mendelssohn issued his translation of the Pentateuch into German, it was greeted with bitter opposition, which, whilst it did not lead to acts of physical violence, stirred up amongst the Jews of Germany a fierce and prolonged conflict. It would appear, therefore, that the student body of the Athens of to-day, presumably representing the enlightened elements of the people, are as far advanced from a cultural standpoint as were the German Jews at the end of the eighteenth century. Old World notions die slowly, but the world does move, and the attempt to hide from the great mass of the people that which they want to know is bound to fail in Athens, or in any other place where the slightest trace of the modern spirit prevails.

"It may be that some of the opponents of the proposed translation are actuated by a desire to preserve classical Greek from virtual extinction in the land which was its home and in which its imperishable literature was created. The object is a laudable one, but there are other and better ways of accomplishing it. The Mendelssohnian translation did not lessen the knowledge of Hebrew amongst the Jews of Germany. That came as a result of religious indifference, lack of historic pride, and a failure to appreciate the value of a priceless heritage."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S LATEST DUELING SENSATION.

JOURNALS of every shade of opinion in the Kaiser's empire find in the Insterburg duel a topic of absorbing interest. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, declaring that "the more one learns of the affair the more abhorrent it becomes," states the facts of the case as follows:

"Lieutenant Blaskowitz, shortly before the time fixed for his contemplated marriage, gives his comrades a parting feast. Two of his guests take him to his door, return later to look after him, and when they try to set the slumbering man upon his feet he, without realizing what is taking place, hits out with his fists. The day following, he retains no idea of what happened. This is the whole incident, and it is laid by the two officers, without any notice to their comrade and host, before the court of honor. The latter summons Blaskowitz back to Insterburg on the eve of his wedding day. Blaskowitz does all that a man of honor can do. He was willing to offer an ample apology, and the other two should have been satisfied. But the court of honor evidently did not deem this adequate. . . . Yet if it was really decided in the Insterburg affair that, owing to an insult from a sleeping man—which serious people can scarcely regard as an insult at all—a duel was unavoidable, then a heavy responsibility rests upon those who had a share in the decision."

"The thing cries to heaven!" With these words the conservative *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) opens its editorial treatment of the theme. It proceeds:

"The affair must move every man of principle deeply. . . . Was it called for? Did this promising, highly capable officer, the true and faithful comrade, really have to go untimely to his grave? Was the unfortunate father, was the unhappy bride, called upon to undergo this ordeal? Had it to be? If the answer be 'yes,' then every father must tremble when his son becomes an officer. For what happened to Kurt Blaskowitz may happen to any other officer."

The clerical *Germania* (Berlin) refers to the affair as "the Insterburg duel murder," and the agrarian *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin) says that "if the circumstances are correctly reported, the decision of the court of honor is absolutely incomprehensible."

Other German papers recall with expressions of approval the fact that, some sixty years ago, the Prince Consort and the Duke of Wellington brought about the abolition of dueling amongst English officers. Reference is also made to the German Emperor's cabinet order of January 1, 1897, in which courts of honor are urged to effect a peaceable settlement of officers' disputes wherever possible. There is much complaint to the effect that the court-martial which imposed a penalty of two years' arrest upon Lieutenant Hildebrand (who killed Lieutenant Blaskowitz) did its best to shield all concerned, and inflicted the lightest penalty possible.

Papers outside Germany echo the general condemnation, *The Daily News* (London) saying:

"To a detached observer, dismissal from a service capable of such curiosities of barbarism might not seem an unbearable

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thing; but to a German officer it is unspeakable degradation. There seems to be some ground for the hope that public opinion may be roused to the pitch of bringing about a change in this matter. But there are strong influences arrayed against any attack on the duel, the Kaiser among them; and the Kaiser has a way of imposing his imperial will on the people, and particularly on the army. There comes a point, however, in public indignation at which the most absolute rulers must bow to the storm, and if anything can bring such a crisis about in Germany the death of Lieutenant Blaskowitz should do it."

In France, the national toleration of duels does not, according to leading editorial opinion, extend to the Insterburg affair, which *Le Temps* (Paris) calls "barbarous." It observes:

"The circumstances were so exceptional that it seemed impossible to maintain so rigorous a decision. . . . One of Lieutenant Blaskowitz's opponents signified his willingness to acquiesce in a peaceable settlement. The other was similarly disposed. It was at this stage that the court of honor again interposed—determined, apparently, to play the part of the Fate of antiquity. It decided purely and simply that a duel must be fought—unless indeed one or other of the parties involved withdrew from the jurisdiction of military honor and its peculiar conceptions by resigning. This solution was not inviting. Yet the relatives of Lieutenant Blaskowitz declared in favor of it—his father, who is a clergyman, and his betrothed, who dreaded the destruction of her happiness. Thus put, the question could have but one answer. Lieutenant Blaskowitz, at the order of his chief, stood up with one of the two officers whom he had no recollection whatever of having offended. The shots went off and Lieutenant Blaskowitz fell, mortally wounded. It was impossible that so cruel a climax should fail to impress the popular mind. . . . . .

"The question suggests itself if this be really what William II. desires. He, too, concerned himself with the dueling mania a few years ago. While refusing to suppress an institution which seemed to him calculated to stimulate in the army a chivalrous delicacy of sentiment and a susceptibility to considerations of honor, he felt the need of limiting recourse to the judgment of God. To this end, he widened the jurisdiction of the courts of honor, made them tribunals of first instance with reference to duels, and tried to substitute the unvaryingly impartial decision of a body sensible of its responsibilities for the occasionally homicidal caprice of individuals. The results have scarcely corresponded to the Emperor's design. There has been established, in connection with these courts of honor, a Draconian jurisprudence which seems inspired by a savage desire to pour forth as much blood as posslbe."

A certain section of the German press, however, takes a totally opposite view. The organs of the rural nobility and some defenders of the army warmly indorse the action of the court of honor, and assert that Lieutenant Blaskowitz had only himself to thank for his fate. Thus the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"An officer should take care not to get into a condition that prompts him to acts he would never be guilty of were he sober. Every one ought to know when he has had enough, not only the officer, but the civilian. Drunkenness should, in inflicting punishment, be an aggravation instead of a palliation, in civil law as well as in military, at least so far as the cultivated classes are concerned. Hence it is unjustifiable, because of this affair, to raise new objection to the drinking habits of the officers' corps. We can not see why officers, in their sociable gatherings, in the casino, or on other occasions, should not cherish drinking customs like other people, if they feel so disposed. . . . It would be in the highest degree regretable were the spirit which now animates them modified in accordance with the views of those who, while they may be worthy individuals, have not the slightest notion of the things that are involved. This is again made evident by the Insterburg affair. Such an uproar has been made over it that one would suppose the world had been thrown out of its orbit. But what happened? Nothing out of the ordinary or that could, under present conditions, be avoided. If the fallen officer did, in his intoxication, commit acts of violence—which, in view of the decision of the court of honor, we can not doubt for a moment—then matters had to come to a challenge and a duel. In this respect the weeping of old women of both sexes over this affair will not affect it a particle. Whoever can not bring himself to face such contingencies must not become an officer, for he knows beforehand what is in store for him. Let him instead seek safety from sword and shot behind the petticoats of his mother and his aunts."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIGNING OF THE CANAL TREATY.

THAT the Senate will ratify the newly signed Hay-Pauncefote treaty is the general opinion of the foreign press based upon the assumed advantages of the treaty to the United States. The London *Times* is fairly representative of British journalistic opinion when it observes: "So far as Great Britain is concerned, the arrangements which Lord Pauncefote has accepted as satisfactory are not likely to be objected to. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hay's authority will be regarded as equally binding and conclusive by his countrymen." From the naval and military point of view, the treaty impresses *The Times* as a good thing for the United States. The London *Daily Chronicle* takes the same view. It says: "The United States probably stand to gain nothing commercially by the new canal. The guaranty of neutrality in time of peace insures to us any commercial advantages which the canal may offer. The traffic on the interoceanic canal is not likely to be sufficient to make the concern a paying one. But strategically the undertaking may be of great consequence to the United States." From the British standpoint, however, *The Chronicle* sees no particular reason for elation. It says:

"It may be objected that, if we had held out for a *quid pro quo* in the negotiations, we should have been acting the part of the dog in the manger. But, apart from the fact that we made certain sacrifices in 1850 to obtain the concessions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which we now sign away without the smallest equivalent, we cannot help thinking that it is rather a cheap diplomacy which comes to an agreement by 'surrendering every disputed point without any compensation.' Lord Lansdowne can not be made subject to the reproach that Canning brought against the Dutch. He does not give too little, but all that is asked. He does not ask too much, but is content with nothing. Without being deterred by the dog-in-the-manger theory, we are

COLONEL JONATHAN J. BULL;
Or, what John Bull may come to.
—*Punch* (London.)

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prepared to maintain that the chief principle of business is to gain an equivalent for what one does not want oneself, but some one else does. That business cabinet sighed for by Lord Rosebery seems more than ever needed."

The London *Daily News* thinks that the treaty is at least not hostile or injurious to British interests. Its comment is: "This great waterway, if it is ever finished, will be an immense advantage to the world's trade, and will be conferred at the expense of the United States. They will enrich themselves, but they will also enrich others." *The Westminster Gazette* (London) makes these comments upon the strategic value of the canal:

"Its possible use in time of war is a matter of speculative rather than of practical interest. An admiral who, in time of

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

The two cousins tell each other what success they have had as mountain climbers. They propose to keep it up. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

war, risked a fleet in an inland canal with several locks in it would deserve to be shot, even tho he could produce a whole sheaf of treaties establishing his right to do it. And, whatever treaties might say to the contrary, it is quite incredible that the United States would, if it were threatened with hostilities, either permit an enemy's fleet to effect a junction by way of the canal, or itself refrain from making use of the canal, if it thought it could safely do so. A joint guaranty of neutrality on our part would in such a case be a positive disadvantage, since it might easily involve us in any dispute between the United States and a third party. Whether the canal is used or not used in time of war will depend not on any guaranties that can be taken beforehand, but on the nature of the canal itself and on the naval forces and their disposition at the time being."

Continental opinion favors the idea that the United States has scored a diplomatic triumph. This is put as follows by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:

"It was gradually perceived in London that matters had changed so much in favor of the United States that the maintenance of English rights was no longer possible. . . . But if the new treaty betokens a complete backdown on the part of England, it can only be said that the British Government did the most rational thing it could do in the present circumstances. The construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific is to the advantage of all commercial and maritime nations, and it is therefore to be wished that the execution of the plan may no longer be delayed by the United States Senate."

This typical German view of the matter may be supplemented by that of *Le Temps* (Paris) no less characteristic of French opinion:

"It is a conspicuous demonstration of the mutual good will of two Powers long animated by less friendly sentiments for each other, and it reveals, above everything else, the importance which England attaches to the acquisition, even at the sacrifice of important interests, of the good graces of public opinion throughout the United States. . . . The American Senate, which has won this triumph, should participate conspicuously in the general delight. Yet the question arises whether it will ratify its own victory. It is yet to be ascertained if the redoubtable Henry Cabot Lodge will lay down his arms. No one knows that the imperialists will declare themselves satisfied. In reality, the thing that lurks behind these jingo pretensions and big words is the influence—often sordid and always selfish—which threatens the interoceanic canal, that is to say, the great transcontinental railway corporations and all the land transportation interests." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN AND THE GERMAN PRESS.

A CHORUS of condemnation proceeds from the German press as a consequence of the recent speech in which Joseph Chamberlain, referring to charges of brutality made against the British troops in their struggle with the Boers, compared the course of the British army with that of the Russian army in its dealing with the Poles, and with that of the German army in 1870–71. *Die Nation* (Berlin), the scholarly organ of independent German thought, says:

"Mr. Chamberlain, in one of his speeches, has drawn a parallel between the South African campaign of the English and our own contests in France during the years 1870 and 1871. That we fought for national unity with a strict observance of the rules of civilized warfare, and that the English are conducting a campaign of conquest of the liberties of freemen by letting loose the horrors of exterminating carnage, is evident. Hence the agitation over the comparison felt in Germany is only natural. In one public meeting after another, in seminary after seminary, protests are made against Chamberlain's comparison, and with good reason. The moral indignation felt amongst us in Germany has also its political significance. New antipathies are gathering against England and we have already, unfortunately, far too many and all of them, alas! far too well founded. After all, however, it is most momentous that amongst ourselves a conviction of the incapacity and flippancy of English statesmen grows firmer. For it can only be from ignorance of the sentiments prevailing on the Continent that Mr. Chamberlain hurls, with so light a hand, a new firebrand at Germany. That he really intended this provocation seems out of the question. Only to gain the applause of an hour in England did he unthinkingly stir up the German people. The same flippant and frivolous politics which plunged England into the South African war does not shrink from inciting, by provocations here and there throughout the world, passionate feeling against the United Kingdom. This is, perhaps, the most ominous sign—that men of such a stamp must lead England out of an international situation beset with peril. When incidents of this character are constantly being repeated, the future of England seems seriously menaced."

The conservative and semi-official *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) is careful to combine its denunciation of Chamberlain with intimations that the German Government can not take official cognizance of the incident. It thus comments:

"Had Mr. Chamberlain, in his unhappy defense of the English campaign, alluded only to Russia's military methods against the Poles, no one would have disputed the justice of such an utterance. For whether the subject is viewed as a contest between two states or as a civil war, the measures adopted by the 'hangman of Wilna' are without excuse or palliation. The procedure was barbarous. It was also universally condemned. But Mr. Chamberlain was foresighted enough to refrain from making Russia alone an object of comparison. This was manifestly to

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avoid displeasing the Czar's Government, which, by its promise of absolute neutrality and discretion has greatly eased for England this struggle with the Boers, and saved her the fear of developments elsewhere. He was, however, foolish enough to extend his comparison to other nations too far, and in doing so recalled the war of 1870. Germany is above such attacks. . . . But however justified be the repudiation of such calumnies, they will have no effect upon the fate of the Boers. Neither the Government nor the people's representatives nor the German people themselves will be moved to take measures against England, or to undertake or countenance any diplomatic intervention in the struggle."

WORK FOR THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.
Ch in up this Dog of War.
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

Regret is expressed by the *Hannoverschen Kurier* at the German Government's failure to publish, in its official organ in Berlin, a formal repudiation of the insult. It notes with satisfaction that "the infamous Edinburgh speech of the English minister Chamberlain has not gone unanswered by German public opinion." The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) approves the resolutions of indignation passed by students' meetings throughout Germany, but it deprecates any calling upon the Government to take official notice of the matter. "It is enough to let them know in England that the German nation does not propose to be vilified without resenting it." The Brunswick *Landes-Zeitung* says that some measures should be taken by the Government. The Berlin *National-Zeitung* deprecates the violent tone of some of the resolutions dealing with the Chamberlain speech. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says no one in Germany has any idea of a breach with England, but it asserts that the German Government should give utterance in one of the official organs to its displeasure at Chamberlain's speech. The Cologne *Zeitung*, in voicing condemnation of Chamberlain, says that German excitement over his words is going to undignified extremes. The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) stands apart in its denunciation of the anti-Chamberlain Germans as hypocrites, and points out that Bismarck objected to the taking of prisoners in the war of 1870–71, preferring to have the French shot to save expense.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CRISIS ON THE ISTHMUS.

EVENTS at Colon, related as they are to the Isthmian canal and the Monroe Doctrine, have occasioned criticism in the press of the civilized world; but the situation has not been clear to European journals. This may be because the trouble was originally a difference between Colombia and Venezuela, whereas the complications in which United States forces took part grew out of a revolution in Colombia. The inability to separate the threads of this tangle has been evident, especially in the German press. The French papers seem better informed. London comment is generally friendly. Says *The Pall Mall Gazette:*

"The course of events in Central America is showing how inevitable it is that the United States should be the principal performer in these isthmian games, and that it is just as well that their Government and ours should have settled outstanding differences and be working amicably together for the preservation of 'an open door.'"

The Daily Graphic (London) expresses amusement at the idea that the United States can, as suggested in the German press, be fomenting the disturbances. It thinks these crises in South American republics might be averted if the United States would take them in hand as regards their foreign relations.

A highly original view of the rise and progress of events in Colombia, Venezuela, and the isthmus is presented by *The St. James's Gazette* (London) in these words:

"No fighting has taken place; no soldiers have died glorious and terrible deaths; no President's brother has bitten the dust; in fact, the whole story is a fabrication from beginning to end. For certain purposes—what they are we need not inquire too exactly here—it has been thought advisable by the correspondents of certain New York papers that there should be a war between Venezuela and Colombia—and there you are, there is a war. Astonishing as it may seem, it is still possible, in the twentieth century, for a successful attempt to be made to deceive the public of two continents as to the somewhat elementary question whether two states are at war or not at war. Probably, even as things now are, a large number of Englishmen will go down to their graves in the firm belief that in the autumn of 1901 Venezuela and Colombia were locked in a bloody conflict, just as we have not the slightest doubt that a general belief exists that in the tidal wave which wrecked Galveston last year, the whole of the shipping in the harbor was lifted on the crest of the billows and deposited high and dry a couple of miles inland."

The figure of President Roosevelt is what most powerfully impresses *Le Correspondant* (Paris) in the Isthmian-Colombian-Venezuelan crisis. It is a striking coincidence, according to this organ, that in his declaration of national expansion Mr. Roosevelt should have made mention, with unexpected precision, of the trans-isthmian canal, which will almost necessarily be a trans-Colombian canal.

In the Canadian press there are indications that the Dominion is not pleased at its measure of influence in American international affairs as compared with that of the United States. *The Witness* (Montreal), which usually finds disagreeable things to say—disagreeable, that is, from the United States point of view—observes:

"Besides the railway company there are a number of concerns and individuals in the United States whose interests in the Isthmus are considerable, and who desire nothing so much as the establishment there of the authority of their own Government. Once troops are landed, these people will exert their great political influence to keep them there, and Colombia's invitation may result in the permanent occupation of Panama by the United States. The Government of Colombia can not be unaware of this possibility, nor of the many historical precedents which go to show that when one faction in a country invites foreign interference and obtains it, the result is loss of territory or of independence."

The Caracas press has been subject to a rigid censorship throughout the crisis, which may explain the persistence of *The Venezuelan Herald* in the statement that "the republic is in profound peace throughout its entire territory." The attitude of the United States under its treaty obligations is warmly approved by *The Star and Herald* (Panama) in these words:

"Colombia, under the terms of the treaty of 1846, has had palpable experience of the generous discharge of all the contracted obligations without any lowering of her national dignity. Can it be supposed for a moment if one of the powerful nations of Europe occupied the position toward Colombia that the United States does, the like cordial relations would have subsisted and continue to subsist?

"One of our local contemporaries some days ago recounted a number of instances when the United States, under its treaty obligations, furnished protection to the Isthmus transit, and incidentally to other interests. Whether invoked, or under special exigencies, the purpose has always been obviously the exercise of a *conferred* right and the fulfilment of treaty obligations. Colombia's sovereignty has never stood in danger nor thought to be by either of the two political parties who happened to be in power. No. Our European contemporaries can not engender distrust of American influence in this republic, or arouse a fear that if tis country stood in need of the good offices of her powerful friend, such would be rendered with covert motives."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A CURIOUS STORY OF OLD STYRIA.

THE GOD SEEKER. By Peter Rosegger. Authorized Translation by Francis Skinner. 12mo, cloth, 475 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS book, which comes under the guise of an historical novel, has the atmosphere of a fairy tale of the people, full of mysticism and wonder, and at the same time fantastically real, with homely little details scattered throughout it, and shrewd flashes of human nature. It is as tho some one had really found an old record of the doings in the valley of Trawies, and had translated it into modern turns of thought, as well as into modern phraseology. The principal events of the story, the translator tells us, are founded on historical fact. But there is a curious and elusive glamour about the book that adds to its charm, while it robs it somewhat of historical verisimilitude. The author is at no great pains to make a closely connected plot, but rambles from one end of the Tarn forest to the other. As in "The Forest Schoolmaster," there is a singularly true feeling for nature in the story. The woods and hills are no mere drop scene, but are an integral part of the tale.

"The God Seeker" opens with the celebration of the midsummer's day feast, a survival of an old pagan custom, which even in the fifteenth century had not become extinct in this remote valley. Part of the ceremony was the lighting of a fire from a spark of an ancestral fire which had never been permitted to go out, the fire-keeper being one of the most prominent men of the village. The village of Trawies, which had always lived happily, was burdened by an arrogant priest, who oppressed the people and insulted them; but when he tried to suppress the midsummer's feast, and to this end fell upon the merrymakers with armed men, the outraged villagers called a council and decided to kill him. Lots were drawn, and Wahnfred the carpenter was chosen. He slew the priest with an ax on the high altar. The authorities came to Trawies and arrested one peasant after another, to no purpose. At last they chose by lot twelve men to expiate the murder; these they beheaded in the church, which was then closed. The parish of Trawies was excommunicated and the sacred Host taken from them. Left godless, Trawies became the gathering-place of all outlaws; the people neither reaped nor sowed. There remained no goodness in the valley, except in the families of Bärt-von-Tarn, who sheltered the murderer's wife and child, the fire-keeper, and Wahnfred himself.

PETER ROSEGGER.

Since God had forsaken the village, Wahnfred, who had been chosen leader, went to the mountain and brought back with him a new god—the God of Fire—and the outlawed village joined with him in fire-worship. A temple was built, and on midsummer's day feast Wahnfred the high priest locked the entire village in the temple and set fire to it, offering himself and them a burnt offering in expiation for their crimes.

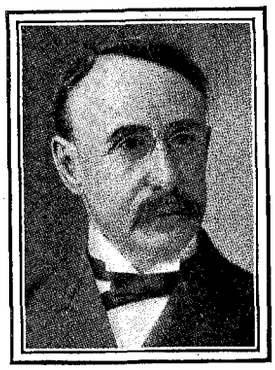
This story, so wild and so bloodthirsty in plot, is told throughout with a gentle naïveté. It is a curious tale, a breath from the Middle Ages, superstitious and devil-ridden. It differs from all other historical novels in the utter lack of a resourceful and beautiful heroine and an unvanquished hero.

A STORY OF GREAT SOULS.

DEBORAH. By James M. Ludlow, D.D., L.H.D. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth, 406 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

THIS tale of the brilliant campaign of the hero of the Apocrypha, Judas Maccabæus, against Antiochus, king of Syria, has a peculiar value to lovers of historical fiction, in that the Maccabæan era is comparatively little known. The story opens with the capture of Jerusalem by the hired soldiery, mostly Greek, of Antiochus. The city is given over to their lawlessness, but Deborah, the daughter of Elkiah, the last living member of the Sanhedrin, is protected by Dion, who is one of the captains of Antiochus, and who falls in love with her. Elkiah is seized by the mob and dragged to the Temple, where he dies, and Deborah is so wrought upon by the tragedy of his death and by the scenes of horror about her that she dedicates herself to the deliverance of her people. She escapes to the mountains, where she meets with Judas and his brothers, who are already planning to drive out the legions of Antiochus from the Jewish strongholds, most of which they have seized. To the titanic personality and astute generalship of Judas Deborah adds the intrepidity and craftiness born of her new spiritual condition. She goes as a spy into the camp of the Greek general, and renders other services which enable Judas to use his scanty forces so effectively that he finally rescues the country from the grasp of the degenerate Antiochus.

But it is the presentation of character, even more than the narrative of stirring events, that furnishes the charm of the book. Deborah, rather than Judas, is the leading actor, and most of the important incidents develop some phase of her individuality. The love thread of the narrative especially does so; called upon to choose between love and ambition, she thus communes with herself: "Love is the abiding thing. . . . Is admiration, or even reverence and self-sacrificing devotion—is this love? Or does the soul have depths as well as heights; and does worshipful regard dwell on the heights and love in the depths?" Judas Maccabæus, called from his gigantic size and rude strength the "Hammer of Israel," is a soul that "dwells on the heights." His heart is on fire with hatred of the despoilers and defilers of his country. Tho implacable in war, he is magnanimous, generous, and solicitous of others. Gladly sharing his triumphs with his compatriots, in suffering and defeat he seeks solitude.



REV. JAMES M. LUDLOW, D.D.

Dion, the lover, altho a fine character, seems out of perspective in this otherwise well-drawn work. By education and temperament a Greek, the necessities of the story demand that he be a Jew. To perform this feat requires such labored effort that it seems as if literary license ought rather to step in and brush aside the Jewish law forbidding intermarriage with one of an alien race.

The Jews are treated from a much higher standpoint than that to which we are accustomed. Their patriotism and spirituality are strongly contrasted with the materialism and sensuality of the Greeks. All nature contributes to the mysticism of their religion; in the winds they hear a voice, in the glory of the sunset they read a message. The style, while not that of a romanticist like Sienkiewicz, combines the poetic imagery of the East with a realism which carries the reader back over the centuries, and sets him down in person, as it were, among the people and events portrayed.

THE "ENORMOUS DIFFERENCE" OF A DATE.

TRISTRAM OF BLENT. By Anthony Hope Hawkins. 8vo, cloth, 426 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS'S last novel must be classed with the best he has written. This is praise enough for the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Dolly Dialogues," "Rupert of Hentzau," "Phroso," and "The Heart of the Princess Osra." "Tristram of Blent," the seventeenth novel from his exuberant pen, is in as romantic a vein as any, the characters are drawn with incisive vigor and convincingness, despite their violent idiosyncrasies, and the invention is bubblingly amazing. Best of all, the human interest is exceedingly strong and of the most wholesome type, in the main. (Poor Addie Tristram!)

It is really another feather in Anthony Hope's cap that, while not as utterly disdainful of circumscription as to time and place as is his wont (the whole story hinges on a date), by a creative touch in characters he invests modern life and a quiet background of English country with a romantic spell equal to that of his most unbridled gallop of fancy. The consequences of the difference between the Russian calendar (old style) and the German and English reckoning supply the *motif*.

ANTHONY HOPE.

Tristram of Blent is son of Addie Tristram. The "Tristram way" of living life was a unique one that recognized no standards but its own. Addie's simple method was to get all she wanted in whatever way she could. She eloped with Sir Robert Edge and lived a month or two of married life with him in Paris before he departed. Then she affiliated with an English captain, whom she married when the news of Sir Robert's death in Russia reaches her, in time, as was at first thought, to make her son's subsequent birth legitimate. Then the mistake about the death is learned. Nevertheless the son succeeds to the estate and title of the Tristrams of Blent upon the death of his mother, tho in a moment of repentance she confides to him that he is entitled to this only by blood, not by law. But she wants him to have it, and he wants it very much; for he loves Blent. When Addie Tristram died, as inconsequently and lightly as she had lived, she bade

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Tristram ask her cousin to the funeral. Cecily Gainsborough, daughter of his mother's cousin, is the rightful claimant. He knows it, but does not mean to surrender. When he first sees her, down by the Pool, in the gloaming, she is so like his dead mother that he thinks it is Addie's ghost. His love for his mother and instantly aroused feeling for the beautiful girl work on him, and he deliberately, tho under cumulative strain of emotion, passes the whole thing over to her, and steps down and out, Mr. Nobody of Nowhere.

Cecily Gainsborough is as much of a Tristram as ever lived, and has *fallen in love with him*. She is in despair at ousting him. Pushing the "Tristram way" to the limit, she goes to his room in London and suggests his marrying her as a solution of the problem. He declines her proposal with indignation, and the flouted lady tells him "she will remember this if the occasion ever comes."

It comes, in a very different way from what either could have apprehended. Mr. Hawkins juggles once more with the mercurial Russian date, and Tristram of Blent is himself again, "unbeknownst" as such to Cecily. He marries her, still ignorant of the change, and tells her when they return to Blent on the evening of their wedding-day. There is a stormy scene when he confesses, the "Tristram ways" sharply conflicting. Lady Tristram finally "comes round," and all is as smooth as whipped cream. There is an entourage of other interesting persons contributory to the movement. Madame Zabriska, the Imp, is a dash of Tobasco. "Tristram of Blent" is a subjugating story, brilliant, absorbingly interesting, and happily ended.

THE CONVULSION OF A GREAT NATION.

CHINA IN CONVULSION. By Arthur H. Smith, author of "Chinese Characteristics" and "Village Life in China." 2 vols., 8vo. With illustrations and maps. Price, $5 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

IT has not been the impulse of the *profanum vulgus* of globe-trotters, or of fireside travelers who take their jauntings gently in slippers by the fender, to greet with enthusiasm a "mere missionary returning with a book." He is apt, they say, to be hampered by the limitations of his calling; the shadow of the inevitab e umbrella contracts his horizon; it is only the "heathen" that he can discover afar off.

ARTHUR H. SMITH.

But here comes a missionary distinctly unconventional and "up-to-date"—by no means "a *mere* missionary," but scholar, philosopher, chronicler, ready writer, keen observer, with all the audacity and ubiquity of a war correspondent—now mounting guard at the North Legation Gate in the siege of Peking, and now discussing, in the spirit of a statesman, the Chinaman as a soldier, a trader, a farmer, an artisan, a scholar; and, first and last, as a Chinaman.

Our composite priest-sage-philosopher-journalist, with the mind of a publicist and the ways of a reporter, shows us that it is never safe to generalize in China; that it is proverbially impossible to ascertain what a Chinaman thinks or means by what he says; that every Chinaman is a Talleyrand with a tail. The Chinaman has no patience with the mysteries or surprises that overtake the simple barbarian who never had any sages. There are things, he says, which could never be imagined; but there is nothing which may not happen—this astounding "Convulsion," for example, which, while it annoyed and "upset" him for the time being, could not by any possibility surprise him. Even now he regards it as a foolish foreign incident that must come out "allee light" in the end, China being the same old China to this day, through her almost geologic ages of national history. She seems to be aptly represented to her own native conceit by one of those funny toys the people make—a fat, complacent mandarin, whose natural posture is inverted; the moment you let him go, he stands on his head again.

Mr. Arthur Smith is saturated with his subject; he fairly oozes China at every pore. In a style that is as virile and vigorous as it is lucid and entertaining, he discusses such momentous topics as the anti-foreign propaganda, the commercial intrusion and territorial aggression, the genesis of the Boxer movement, the gathering of the storm, the relation of the Boxers to the Government, the attack on the legations, the struggle for the wall, siege life, the days of waiting, the relief, the hand of God in the siege, and the outlook, which he regards hopefully.

ANOTHER PRINCESS OF THE AIR.

THE PRINCESS CYNTHIA. By Marguerite Bryant. Cloth, 8vo, 404 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

TWO prefatory remarks by the author of "The Princess Cynthia" afford an excellent idea of the fairylike tale of Royalty and of its spoiled children which she has written. On the title-page is a quotation from one of the characters in the story: "It is not what men are, but what fair women make of them, that is the trouble," and the book is dedicated "To Gertrude" in these words: "A memory of summer days, Woven from out our childish plays, A fantasy of light and shade, Here is the book that we have made. Princess, you know the history best. One half is yours, accept the rest: Lend me (beside the help you gave) Your name to grace the book we made."

Knowing she was building her kingdom and its denizens out of the air, the author wisely draws prodigally on that inexhaustible element for this summer-day romance. The Princess Cynthia, *enfante gâté d' un monde qu'elle gâta*, is radiantly beautiful, sister to King Constantine of Romanza, and spends the greater part of the year in her own palace of Brambria, where she enjoys herself the livelong day with her ladies-in-waiting and her courtiers, keeping them busy in paying her compliments, and in fetching and carrying for her.

Near Brambria is the estate of the Arrancourts, between which noblest family and the Court there has been an icy chill since one of the Arrancourts had his head lopped off on a doubtful charge of treason five years before. The present head of the family is a beau chevalier of a boy, Sir Palemedes. One day, the Princess strays (in the first chapter of the book) into the terrain of the Arrancourts and runs across this splendid youth. With the joyous exuberance which the author insinuated would be her note in the prefatory remarks quoted, she says of him: "If ever the purpose of heaven was inscribed on a face it was written here. A vision of noble deeds and aspirations to come was foreshadowed in physical beauty and strength. It was the personification of youth from which all might be hoped, all believed." All, yea, verily—except the end!

You think you see the finish, and you retain that complacent conceit uutil the very last word. Even then, you glance with the sullenness of frustration to a possible sequel. The Princess sees that Sir Palemedes is summoned to Court, and he becomes her equerry, to attend her from six in the morning till six of eventide. And he does, without a chaperon in sight. What merry jaunts they have, what rides, what saunterings in the Queen's Pleasaunce, what lingerings in the woodlands, what sessions by the brimming stream. Palemedes falls as desperately in love as the reader could wish; but Cynthia seems to hang on the brink. She is so accustomed to see everything of the male persuasion succumb to her charms! And then, that awful blight to the unfettered joy of Royalty, a state alliance for reasons of polity, is her lot.

A the book thins to its last leaves you wonder how the author will smooth out the tangle. You will see by reading the book; and it is far better that the author shoulder the full responsibility for her—surprise! "The Princess Cynthia" is indeed "a fantasy of light and shade," but the latter is Stygian at the finish.

A NOVEL OF NEWSPAPER LIFE.

THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS. By John Graham. 12mo, cloth, 299 pp. Price, $1.20. Frederick Stokes & Co.

"THE Great God Success" is a book interesting both because of its subject and because of the treatment of it. It is a novel that gives an adequate picture of newspaper life. It is also a careful study of the development of a man's character as affected by the conditions under which he lives. It is a favorite trick of the writer of character studies to make heredity the dominant force; the hero's native strength is so great that, while he may develop along certain lines, he subdues his environment, however unfavorable it may be. In "The Great God Success" environment is the dominant force. The slow undermining of Howard's character under the influence of too much success is a piece of work whose like one rarely finds in the novel of the moment. There are no hysterics; the outward surface of the story moves as placidly as every-day life, and yet the book has a higher degree of dramatic interest than most of the books whose pages are stuffed with adventure of every kind.

No less well done is the gradual divergence of interest in the lives of Howard and his wife. When they married, she intended that his work should be *theirs*, and how it came about that it was not, how they drifted apart without friction, without misunderstanding, without even being aware of how fundamentally indifferent they had become one to the other, is a part of the story that the author has handled with wonderful restraint and delicacy.

The development of the character of Howard is marked by three phases. The first, where he learns his trade and works hard for the sake of doing his work well, where he is filled with all the noblest ambitions, where he has a dream of making something great of his life for the service of men. The second phase is where he works for Marian, first to secure a position that he may marry, and later to make more money for the habit of making money; his ideals have unconsciously slipped away from him, in his struggle to make the paper what it is. But it is not until he has large vested interests that the real break with his former self comes, when, in the third phase, he sells himself twice—once for money and once for position; when he pays the price for fame which as a young man so revolted him.

The pseudonym John Graham is said to hide the name of a well-known newspaper man, whose first novel this is. As the scene is laid in New York, various people have of course been identified with the characters of the book.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"That Girl Montana."—Marah Ellis Ryan. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"Shorthand Instructor."—Isaac Pitman. (Isaac Pitman & Sons.)

"Common People."—Frank O. Hall. (James H. West Company, $1.)

"While Charlie was Away."—Mrs. Poultney Bigelow. (D. Appleton & Co., $0.75.)

"The Firebrand."—S. R. Crocket. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Minette."—George F. Gram. (John W. Iliff & Co., $1.50.)

"The Night Side of Nature."—Catherine Crowe. (Henry T. Coates.)

"The Modern American Bible, St. John."—Frank S. Ballentine. (Thomas Whittaker, $0.50.)

"Leaves from a Life-Book of To-Day."—Mrs. Jane D. Mills. (Swedenborg Publishing Association, $0.50.)

"The Modern American Bible, St. Paul."—Frank S. Ballentine. (Thomas Whittaker, $0.50.)

"An Introduction to English Literature."—Maurice F. Egan. (Marlier & Co.)

"Animals of the Past."—Frederick A. Lucas. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $2.)

"Types of Naval Officers."—A. T. Mahan. (Little, Brown & Co.)

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"On the Great Highway."—James Creelman. (Lothrop Publishing Co., $1.20.)

"Culture and Restraint."—Hugh Black. (F. H. Revell Co., $1.50.)

"Tale of Two Cities."—Charles Dickens. (Oxford University Press.)

"Boy's Life of William McKinley."—Edward Stratemeyer. (Lee & Shepard.)

"My Angling Friends."—Fred Mather. (Forest & Stream Publishing Co., $2.)

"A Real Queen's Fairy Tales."—Carmen Sylva, Queen Elizabeth of Rumania. (Davis & Co.)

"Chickens Come Home to Roost."—L. B. Hillis. (Isaac H. Blanchard & Co.)

"Princess of the Purple Palace."—W. M. Graydon. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Simple Life."—Charles Wagner. Translated by Mary L. Hendee. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.25.)

"The Fortune of Christina M'Nab."—S. Macnaughton. (D. Appleton & Co., $0.50.)

"The War of Civilizations.—George Lynch. (Longmans, Green & Co., $2.)

"The Gathas of Zarathrushtra."—Lawrence H. Mills. (Oxford University Press.)

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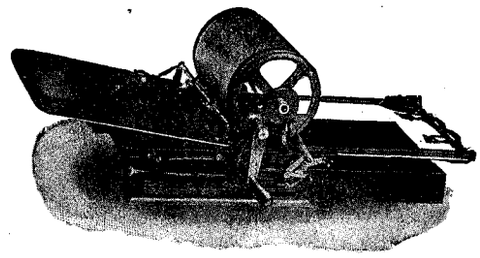

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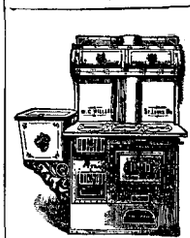

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CURRENT POETRY.

Two Poems.

By DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

I.—THE SEA BY THE WOOD.

I dwell in a sea that is wild and deep,
And afar in a shadow still,
I can see the trees that gather and sleep
In the wood upon the hill.

The deeps are green as an emerald's face,
The caves are crystal calm,
But I wish the sea were a little trace
Of moisture in God's palm.

The waves are weary of hiding pearls,
Are aweary of smothering gold,
They would all be air that sweeps and swirls
In the branches manifold.

They are weary of laving the seaman's eyes
With their passion-prayer unsaid,
They are weary of sobs and the sudden sighs
And movements of the dead.

All the sea is haunted with human lips
Ashen and sere and gray,
You can hear the sails of the sunken ships
Stir and shiver and sway,

In the weary solitude;
If mine were the will of God, the main
Should melt away in the rustling wood
Like a mist that follows the rain.

But I dwell in the sea that is wild and deep,
And afar in the shadow still
I can see the trees that gather and sleep
In the wood upon the hill.

II.—THE WOOD BY THE SEA.

I dwell in the wood that is dark and kind,
But afar off tolls the main,
Afar, far off I hear the wind,
And the marching of the rain.

The shade is dark as a palmer's hood,
The air with balm is bland;
But I wish the trees that breathe in the wood
Were ashes in God's hand.

The pines are weary of holding nests,
Are aweary of casting shade;
Wearily smoulder the resin crests
In the pungent gloom of the glade.

Weary are all the birds of sleep,
The nests are weary of wings,
The whole wood yearns to the swaying deep,
The mother of restful things.

The wood is very old and still,
So still when the dead cones fall,
Near in the vale or away on the hill,
You can hear them one and all.

And their falling wearies me;
If mine were the will of God, why then
The wood should tramp to the sounding sea,
Like a marching army of men!

But I dwell in the wood that is dark and kind,
Afar off tolls the main;
Afar, far off I hear the wind
And the marching of the rain.

—In December *Canadian Magazine.*

Our Dwelling-Place.

By S. T. LIVINGSTON.

I hold to the invulnerable creeds,
And what is writ in many a learned tome
Concerning God; but for my simple needs
I ask no more than this,—that God is Home.

—In *Harper's Magazine.*

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GIFTS.

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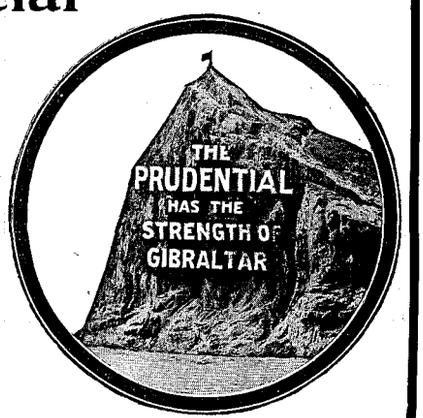

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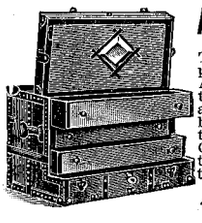

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Sea-Fog.

There is a ghost that walks the sea to-night!
I marked him in the twilight, hovering
Beyond the marshes; a gray, misshaped Thing
To chill the very soul with nameless fright.
And as a flock of startled birds takes wing
Before the fowler, so, in sudden flight,
I saw the fisher-boats from left and right
Hurrying to harbor; and I heard the ring
Of warning bells, and then the beacon hurled
Its javelin of fire into the dark
And made a space of refuge for who saw.
Whereon, my own being safe, the outer world
Passed from my thought. Alas, the narrow arc
On Life's full round that tightened heart-strings draw!

—In December *Scribner's.*

The Cry of the Man.

By POST WHEELER.

The cry of the Man—
"God, give me soul!
A body I have;
Thy life I inherit.
Grant now unto me
An immortal Spirit!
I reach—I aspire
The evermore higher
Is beyond and denied me.
Give me Soul, God, or hide me
From mountains and sea
And Thy mighty wind
And fear that they nourish!
Has my voice angered Thee?
God, have I sinned?
And shall I now perish?"

And God gave Man Soul.

* * * * *

The cry of the Man—
"God, give me Love!
A spirit I have,
A Soul to uphold me.
Grant now unto me
A Love to enfold me!
I long—I am lonely.
Thy wide Content only
Is forever denied me.
Give me Love, God, or hide me
From nest-song of birds,
And dumb forest mating,
And whelps the brutes cherish!
Art Thou wroth at my words
To view me with hating?
And shall I now perish?"

And God gave Man Love.

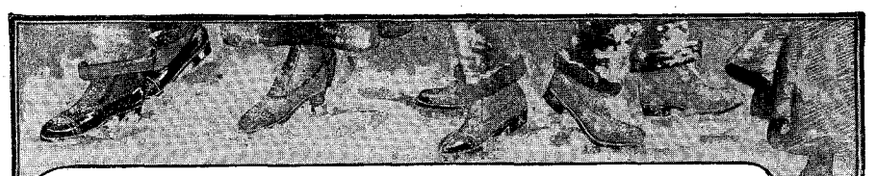
—In "Love-in-a-Mist."

The Lost Lamb.

By JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

My heart, you happy wandered
Along the sunny hill,
All day a-singing, singing,
As the happy shepherd will.

The friendly blue of heaven
Looked on you from above;
'Twas joyance all for the shepherd
And the little lambs of love.



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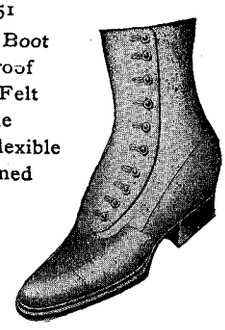

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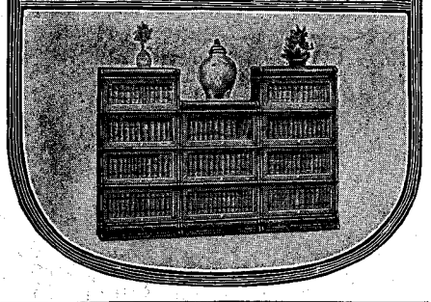

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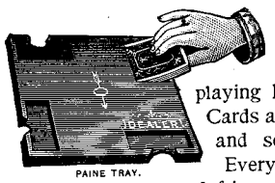

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Oh, when the shadows gathered,
And the damp upon the rock,
Heart, heart, poor silly shepherd,
Why did you count the flock?
—In December *Atlantic Monthly.*

Ashes of Roses.

BY HELEN HAY.

All my dead roses! Now I lay them here
Shrined in a beryl cup. The mysteries
Of their sweet hauntings and their witcheries
Are not more subtle than this jewel clear—
Are not more cold and dead. The winter's spear
Has fallen on their petals, once so wise
With beauty; yet their joyous secret lies
Still in their perfumed heart, supremely dear.

Roses of Love! Time killed you one by one,
And mocked my pains as sad I gathered up
All the fair petals banished from the sun,
Yet have I conquered! See the dead loves bless
Life from my heart, which is their beryl cup,
Warming the winter of my loneliness.
—In December *Harper's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

How Stevenson Wrote "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."—A most intimate glimpse of the late R. L. Stevenson's methods of work is presented in the following vivid passage from Graham Balfour's "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson":

"A subject much in his thoughts was the duality of man's nature and the alternation of good and evil; and he was for a long while casting about for a story to embody this central idea. Out of this frame of mind had come the somber imagination of 'Markheim,' but that was not what he required. The true story still delayed, till suddenly one night he had a dream. He awoke, and found himself in possession of two, or rather three, of the scenes in 'The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.' Its waking existence, however, was by no means without incident. He dreamed three scenes in considerable detail, including the circumstance of the transforming powders, and so vivid was the impression that he wrote the story off at a red-heat, just as it had presented itself to him in his sleep. 'In the small hours of one morning,' says Mrs. Stevenson, 'I was awakened by cries of horror from Louis. Thinking he had a nightmare, I awakened him. He said angrily: "Why did you wake me? I was dreaming a fine bogey tale." I had awakened him at the first transformation scene.'"

"I don't believe that there was ever such a literary feat before as the writing of Dr. Jekyll," says Stevenson's stepson, Lloyd Osbourne. "I remember the first reading as tho it were yesterday. Louis came downstairs in a fever; read nearly half the book aloud; and then, while we were still gasping, he was away again and busy writing. I doubt if the first draft took so long as three days."

Mr. Balfour continues the narrative:

"He had lately had a hemorrhage, and was strictly forbidden all discussion and excitement. No doubt the reading aloud was contrary to the doctor's orders; at any rate, Mrs. Stevenson, according to the custom then in force, wrote her detailed criticism of the story as it then stood, point-

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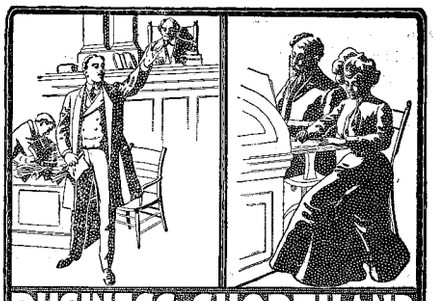

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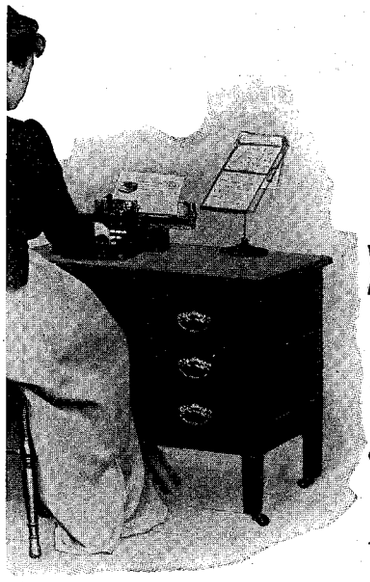

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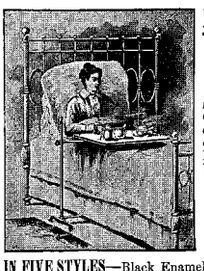

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ing out her chief objection—that it was really an allegory, whereas he had treated it purely as if it were a story. In the first draft, Jekyll's nature was bad all through, and the Hyde change was worked only for the sake of a disguise. She gave the paper to her husband, and left the room. After a while his bell rang; on her return, she found him sitting up in bed (the clinical thermometer in his mouth), pointing, with a long, denunciatory finger, to a pile of ashes. He had burned the entire draft. Having realized that he had taken the wrong point of view, that the tale was an allegory and not another 'Markheim,' he at once destroyed his manuscript, acting not out of pique, but from a fear that he might be tempted to make too much use of it, and not rewrite the whole from a new standpoint It was written again in three days ('I drive on with "Jekyll," bankruptcy at my heels'); but the fear of losing the story altogether prevented much further criticism. The powder was condemned as too material an agency, but this he could not eliminate, because in the dream it had made so strong an impression upon him. Of course it must not be supposed that these days represent all the time that Stevenson spent upon the story, for after this he was working hard for a month or six weeks in bringing it into its present form."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Longer Than Ever Before.—"Do we live longer?" inquires an esteemed contemporary. "We are almost sure of it. We never lived so long before in all our life."—*The Kansas City Journal.*

Waiter's Arithmetic.—"Waiter, I find I have just enough money to pay for the dinner, but I have nothing in the way of a tip for yourself."

"Let me add up the bill again, sir."—*Moonshine.*

The Only Way.—EXCITED YALE SYMPATHIZER: "Can you imagine what Yale would do if Harvard should win?"

CALM SENIOR: "Lose, probably."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A Darwinian.—ISOBEL: "How perfectly your frock fits, dear. I thought you college girls soared above such trifles."

HYPATIA: "Oh, no! We believe in the survival of the best fitted."—*Life.*

Sayings of English Children.—Dr. Macnamara, M.P., who has been a school-teacher, gave a lecture on "Children's Witticisms" in London recently in which he told a number of new stories as well as many old ones. The really funny sayings are usually unconscious. Some have arisen from a misconception of first impressions; others from taking literally what was intended metaphorically. The question, "What is Parliament?" obtained the answer, "A place where they go up to London to talk about Birmingham." "What is a heretic?" was another question. "One who would never believe what he was told, but only after hearing it and seeing it with his own eyes." "Define Court of Chancery," said a teacher. "It is called this because they take care of property there on the chance of the owner turning up" "A vacuum," said another child, "is nothing shut up

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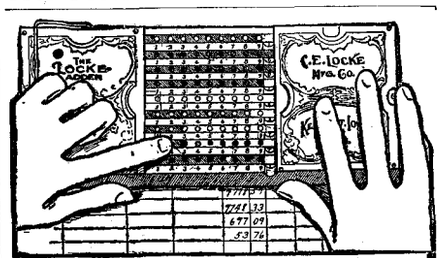

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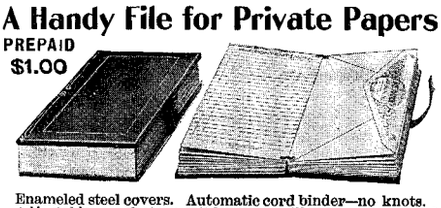

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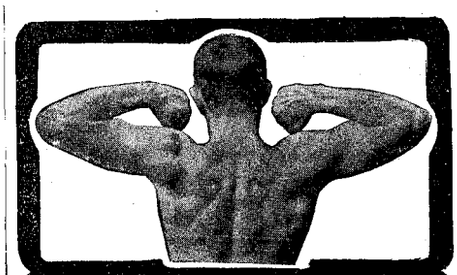

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in a box." "An optimist," according to another, "is a man who attends to your head. A pessimist is a man who attends to your feet." Among musical instruments were included "funny bones." Fort and fortress had no difficulties for one little fellow. "Fort is a place for soldiers to live in. Fortress is where they put their wives."

Questions in history drew forth the following information: "The fire of London, altho looked upon at first as a calamity, really did a great deal of good. It purified the city from the dregs of the plague, and burnt down eighty-nine churches." "King James I. was very unclean in his habits. He never washed his hands, and married Anne of Denmark." One on the Salic law said: "Edward III. would have been king if his mother had been a man." . . . "The marriage custom of the ancient Greeks was this, that a man married only one wife, which was called monotony." "Faith is that quality which enables us to believe what we know to be untrue." Some sayings of children were very suggestive, as for example: "Grass is what you have got to keep off."

The late Bishop of London gave a prize entitled "Our Feathered Friends." He asked who our feathered friends were, and one little girl replied, "Angels." Nor was this one apocryphal. A small boy being told of Jacob's ladder, asked why the angels wanted a ladder when they had wings. The teacher, as teachers sometimes did when they were in a fix, referring the question to the other boys, one of whom replied, "Because they was a-moultin', sir." Last Christmas Dr. Macnamara was at a meeting of school children at Kennington. Before going away he said to them, "Now boys, mind you don't get into mischief or trouble between now and next Christmas," to which the children replied, "Same to you, sir!"

Mr. Tiller, headmaster of Boundary Street school, East London, communicated a paper by a boy on the question what he would do with his Whitsuntide holiday. One of the statements in it was this: "I shall put a parcel on the pavement, fastened to a string that I shall hold, and when somebody comes to pick it up lo! it has vanished. Not lost, but gone before."

The question, "What was the general character of Moses?" drew from one child the reply: "A gentleman." Not understanding the meaning of the answer the inspector asked why. "Please, sir, when the daughters of Jethro went to the well to draw water the shepherds were in the way, but Moses helped them, and said to the shepherds, 'Ladies first, please.'"

Just before Christmas one teacher got her pupils to write letters to their fathers and mothers which they might take home. One little girl of nine concluded, "And please, ma, don't, have a baby this Christmas; I do so want to have a happy time!" Wesleyans will appreciate the remark of the child who when writing of the birds said: "Do you know the swallows go away in the winter, but the sparrows belong to this circuit." Purity was the subject which occupied the pen of the child who ended her essay, "Oh, please, may I be pure, absolutely pure—like Epp's cocoa."—*The New York Sun.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

December 2.—The tariff debate begins in the Reichstag with a statement in defense of the proposed measure by Count von Bülow.

Edward J. Eyre, ex-governor of Jamaica, dies in London.

The Chinese government troops are badly defeated in North Chi-Li by Boxers.

December 3.—The tone of comment on the President's message in London is favorable, and the views in regard to anarchists are especially commended.

December 5.—The City of London entertains the Prince and Princess of Wales at a luncheon at the Guildhall, at which speeches are made

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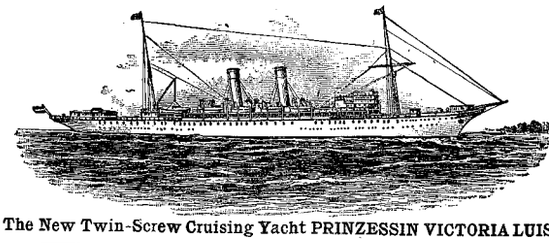

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by the Prince, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, and others.

The capture of 250 Boer prisoners is reported from South Africa.

The surrender of the Liberal commander, Gen. Domingo Diaz, to General Alban is reported from Colon, South America; the trains crossing the Isthmus are no longer guarded.

A bill for the payment in gold of the customs duties on imports of grain, coal, oils, and other specified materials is rejected by the Spanish Chamber at Madrid, and an arrangement has been arrived at to exempt the payment of duties on articles of food, and extending the measure to luxuries.

December 6.—Major Van Tets, who was reported injured in a duel with Prince Henry, of Holland, the result of the latter's alleged ill-treatment of the Queen, dies in Amsterdam.

The estimates for revenue and expenditure provided for in the Budget bill submitted to the Reichstag balance at 2,349,742,456 marks.

December 7.—General Alban, the Colombian commander, returns to Colon from Boca del Toro, having reached a settlement of the British grievances with the commander of the British cruiser *Tribune*.

British trade statistics for November show a marked decrease in imports and exports.

An outbreak of Arabs, near Tripoli, growing out of French military requirements and taxes, is suppressed by troops, a number of Arabs being killed.

December 8.—Under the new industrial arbitration law of Australia, a court is created having power to enforce its decrees, even to creating a standard wage.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 2.—The Fifty-seventh Congress holds its first session.

Senate: Four new members are sworn in and the death of Senator Kyle is announced.

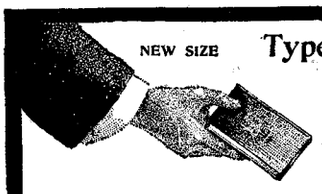
House: The House is organized by the reelection of Speaker Henderson and all the other officers of the last House.

December 3.—President Roosevelt's message is read in both houses.

December 4.—*Senate:* The new Hay-Pauncefote Canal Treaty is received from the President and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; a Philippine tariff and revenue bill is introduced by Senator Lodge, and a bill for the protection of Presidents by Senator Hoar.

December 5.—*Senate:* A bill extending the life of the Industrial Commission is passed; Senators McComas of Maryland and Hoar of Massachusetts discuss measures for the suppression of anarchy.

December 6.—*House:* The Republican members



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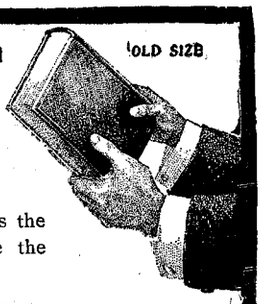

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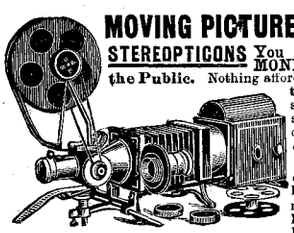

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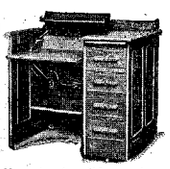

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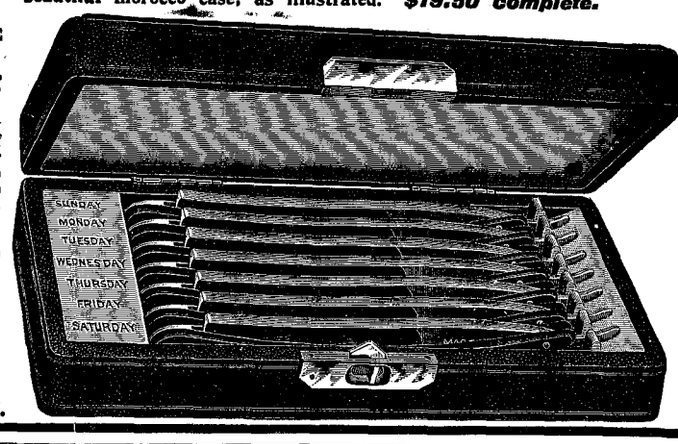

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of the Ways and Means committee are preparing a Philippine tariff bill; a bill to pension Mrs. McKinley at the rate of $5,000 a year is introduced by Congressman Tayler, of Ohio.

December 8.—Senator Bailey, of Texas, announces his unqualified opposition to the new canal treaty, which he characterizes as a one-sided bargain in favor of England.

Bourke Cockran addresses a large mass-meeting of Boer sympathizers in Chicago; a committee is named to convey the sentiments of the meeting to President Roosevelt.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 2.—The United States Supreme Court decides the last two insular test suits, holding, in the "fourteen diamond rings case," that duties on goods coming into the United States from the Philippines were unconstitutional, and, in the "second Dooley case," that duties collected in Porto Rico on goods from the United States were legal.

The South Carolina Exposition is formally opened at Charleston.

December 3.—A shortage of $100,000 in accounts of the First National Bank of Ballston, N. Y., results in the closing of the bank; the teller is under arrest, accused of the defalcation.

December 4.—Secretary Gage's annual report is made public.

Several appointments are made by the President; George W. Lieberth is appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Kentucky. Cornelius Van Cott is reappointed postmaster at New York, Dwight H. Bruce postmaster at Syracuse, and W. H. Smyth postmaster at Owego.

December 5.—The text of the new canal treaty is made public.

December 6.—The Gathmann gun is condemned as practically valueless by the board which recently conducted tests at Sandy Hook.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

December 2.—*Philippines:* It is believed that deserters from the Ninth Cavalry, colored, are causing the trouble in the province of Batangas.

December 3.—General Luckban, the insurgent leader in Samar, has offered to surrender to the American forces if satisfactory terms can be made.

December 5.—General Chaffee has ordered the closing of all ports in the Laguna and Batangas provinces in Luzon.

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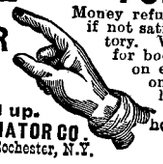

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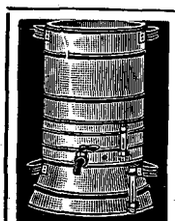

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CHESS.

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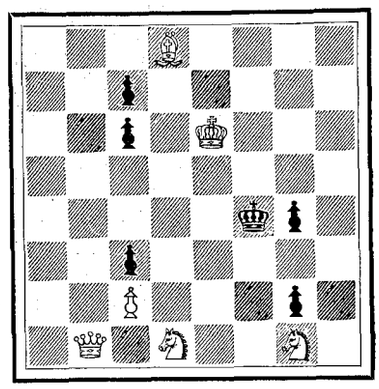
Problem 616.

By A. STEPANOW.

From *Rigaer Tageblatt.*

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

3 B 4; 2 p 5; 2 p 1 K 3; 8; 5 k p 1; 2 p 5; 2 P 3 p 1; 1 Q 1 S 2 S 1.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 617.

By W. VON HOLZHAUSEN.

From *Academische Schachblatter.*

r k 2 K 3; 1 P R 5; 8; 1 S 2 P 3; 8; 8; 3 P 4; 1 R 6.

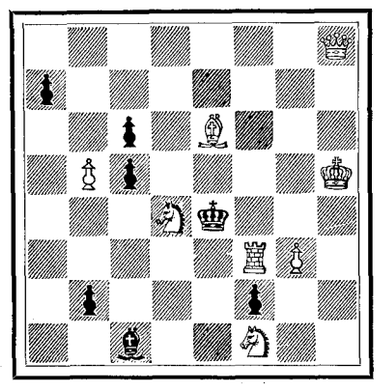
White mates in two moves.

Problem 618.

By E. VAN HEYCOPTEN HAM.

From *Wiener Schachzeitung* Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

7 Q; p 7; 2 p 1 B 3; 1 P p 4 K; 3 S k 3; 5 R P 1; 1 p 3 p 2; 2 b 2 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 609.

Key-move, B—Kt 2.

No. 610.

1.	Q—R 7	2.	Q—Kt 8 ch	3.	Kt—K 7, mate
	K—Q 3		K x P		

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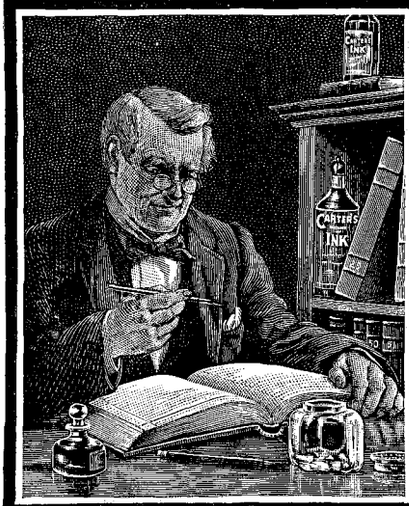

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		2. ..... / Kt—B 2	3. Q x Kt, mate
1. ..... / B x Kt		2. Kt—Kt 6 / Kt x R	3. Q—B 7, mate
		2. ..... / K x R	3. Q—R sq, mate
		2. ..... / Kt—B 4	3. Q x P, mate
		2. ..... / Other	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
1. ..... / Kt x R		2. Q—B 7 ch / K x Kt (must)	3. Kt x K P, mate
1. ..... / R x Kt P		2. R—K 4 ch / K x Kt or—Q 3	3. Q—Q 7, mate
		1. ..... / K x P	2. Q—K B 7, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; Capt. A. H. Gausser, Bay City, Mich.; Dr. J. H. C., Chicago.

609 (only): A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. R. C., Lakeland, Fla.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit; M. C. Brown, Brooklyn; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; G. P., Winnipeg, Can.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; the Rev. G. W. Dame. Baltimore.

610 (only): L. R., Corning, Ark.

Comments (609): "A problem to marvel at. More difficult than some 3-ers. The avoidance of duals is superbly ingenious. Key no drawback under the circumstances"—H. W. B; "Quite good, with several clever mates; but on the whole below your standard"—M. M.; "The key offends; but the mates are interesting"—G. D.; "Plain"—C. B. E.; "Unusually obscure key"—C. H. G.; "*Remarkably fine*"—A K.; "Easy, *but unusually* interesting"—S. M. M.; "Key not hard to find"—J. G. L.; "Ingenious in the manner the B is restricted to one square on the diagonal"—W. R. C. "Fine, but not difficult"—J. H. L.; "The position of Black's Rooks is a study in utility"—W. H. S.

(610): Good key, and fairly good play. The near 'try,' R—Q sq, has caught several expert solvers"—H. W. B.; "Meritorious. The placing of the R on R 6 is quite ingenious, as is the way in which the fine 'try,' R—Q sq, is cooked"—M. M.; "A great problem in every respect, and very difficult on account of the numerous fine 'tries'"—G. D.; "Most too mean and difficult to be ideal Chess"—C. B. E.

In reference to 610, many of our old solvers were caught by R—Q sq. And it is not to be marveled at, as it requires some investigation to discover the reply to this.

In addition to those reported, Capt. A. H. G. got 607 and 608; Prof. J. A. Dewey, Wanamie, Pa., 607.

War and Chess.

Lasker, in his lecture delivered at the Manhattan Chess-Club, said, among other things:

"Chess is the deepest of all games; it is constructed to carry out the principle of a battle, and the whole theory of Chess lies in that form of action."

The statement by the Champion is entirely in accord with the writings of Franklin K. Young of Boston, who, in his four books on the game, claims to have adapted military art and science to the Chess-board. Those interested in the subjects

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Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50 cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova of hotel Griffon, West 9th street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

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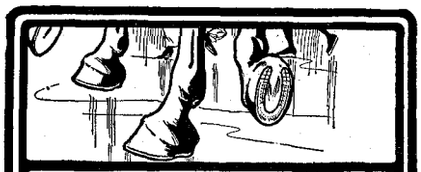
He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.



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will find the facts presented herewith acceptable reading, inasmuch as they furnish indisputable testimony to the analogy between war and Chess.

An article by F. K. Young on the Boer-British war was published in the New York *Journal* of December 26, 1899, in which the writer said:

"From the standpoint of military art and science this position of the British armies is deplorable. . . . With the single exception of General Buller's force, the situation of all these bodies of British troops, thus unfortunately circumstanced, is cause for the greatest anxiety. . . . That most exposed to immediate destruction is the British column of the left under Lord Methuen. Backed up against the Modder River, it is caught fast in the fifth ambuscade, and according to the laws of the military art, this army is lost.

"Strong indications point to a grand offensive operation on the part of the Boers—an operation worthy of Frederick, Napoleon, Washington, and von Moltke—with the object of terminating the war in a single campaign and by a single blow True, this movement may be but a feint, but, if it is a true movement, it is difficult to overestimate the gravity of the situation of the British army in South Africa. For if this movement is a true military movement, it shows as clearly as the sun in the sky to those who know military art and science that the Boer armies are in transition from the defensive to an offensive plan of campaign, with the purpose of capturing De Aar and from thence advancing in force against the chief British depot, Cape Town."

In corroboration of Mr. Young's outline of the situation in South Africa at this time is the following from the official report to the United States War Department, made June 14, 1901, by Capt. S. L. H. Slocum, United States military attaché with the British army in South Africa:

"The situation was most desperate for the British in December, 1899, and had the Boers assumed offensive operations. which they invariably failed to do, the British armies would have been placed in great jeopardy."

It is interesting to note that the conclusions of a regular army officer, personally present on the ground, and those of a Chess-player, 3,000 miles from the scene of action, are identical.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

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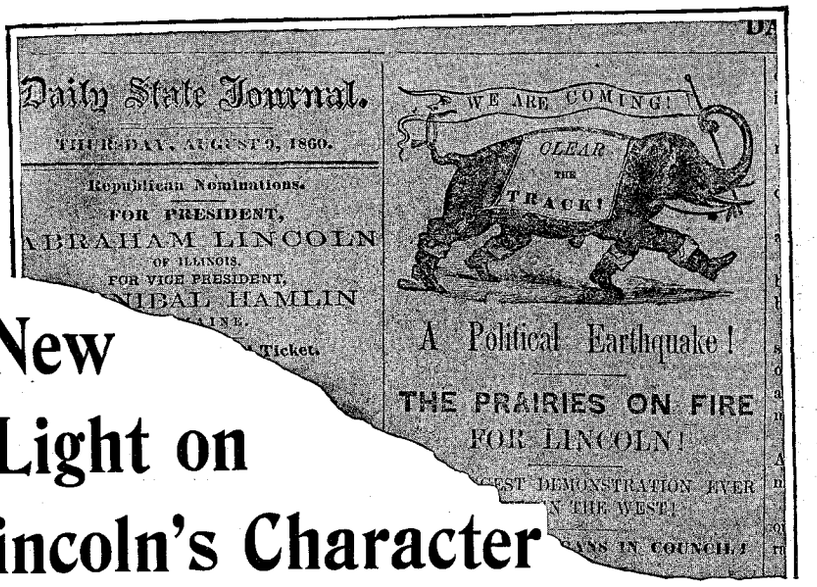

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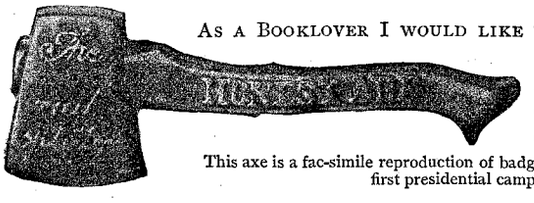

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1 P—K 4	P—K 4	22 Kt x Kt ch	Q x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23 Q—B 4 ch	Q—B 2 (i)
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	24 Q x Q ch	K x Q
4 Castles	P—Q 3 (a)	25 KR—Q sq	P—B 3 ! (k)
5 P—B 3	Kt—B 3 (b)	26 K—Kt 2 (l)	K—K 3
6 P—Q 4	B—Kt 3	27 K—B 3	K—K 4
7 P x P (c)	P x P	28 P—R 4	P—Q R 3
8 Q—K 2 (d)	Castles	29 P—K Kt 5 (m)	P x P
9 P—K R 3	Q—K 2 (e)	30 P x P	P—R 3
10 B-K Kt 5	B—K 3	31 P x P	P x P
11 Q Kt—Q 2	B x B	32 P-R 5 (n)	P—R 4
12 Kt x B	Q—K 3	33 P—B 4 (o)	P—R 5
13 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—Q 2 (f)	34 P—B 5	P—R 6
14 Kt—R 4	P—B 3	35 R—Q 6 (p)	R x R (q)
15 B—K 3	Kt—K 2 (g)	36 P x R	R—Q sq (r)
16 P—Kt 4	B x B	37 R-Q B sq (s)	R—K R sq
17 Kt x B	K R—Q sq	38 P—Q 7	P—R 7 (u)
18 Kt(R 4)—B 5	Kt—K B sq	39 R—K R sq	K—K 3
19 P-K R 4 !	Kt(B sq)—Kt 3	40 R x P	Resigns.
20 Kt—Kt 2	Kt—B 5 (h)		
21 Kt(Kt 2)x Kt	P x Kt		

(a) More usual and better is 4.., Kt to B 3. The second player presumably desired to avoid Max Lange's Attack, 5 P—Q 4.

(b) Charousek retired at once the B—Kt 3, while Alapin and Marco proceed with Q—K 2.

(c) The seductive P—Q 5 would not be advantageous, as Black would play his Q Kt over to the K side. If 7 B—K Kt 5, Black simply replies P—K R 3, or he may play Q—K 2, notwithstanding that White then may temporarily crowd in his opponent by 8 P—Q 5, Kt—Kt sq.

(d) No tangible advantage could be derived from the exchange of Queens.

(e) Meeting the threatened 10 P—Q Kt 4, which now can be answered with P—Q R 4.

(f) Necessary; otherwise P—Kt 5 would have followed.

(g) This not only bars out the Kt from B 5, but prepares for P—K B 4.

(h) Black defends himself with commendable pluck. He had no time to waste on account of the threatened Q—K 3, followed by P—R 5.

(i) Better than to move the King.

(k) The other Rook to the same square would have been superior.

(l) The planned continuation R—Q 4 is no longer good, for Black would simply exchange Rooks followed by P—Q K 4. This resource would not have been at Black's disposal had White used the Q R before.

(m) A masterstroke! It requires excellent judgment and forethought to discern that 29 R—Q 4 does not lead to a win.

(n) The game requires a great delicacy of treatment. It is necessary for White's future plans to block the Queen's side.

(o) A splendid and profound combination. R—Q 4 would be decidedly inferior.

(p) The winning stroke. White wins two Pawns for one.

(q) Any reliance on the K R P would be undue, as Black is in danger of mate.

(r) Capturing the Pawn would have enabled him to make even a better fight, tho White is bound to win by best play.

(s) R—Q Kt sq is stronger.

(t) Black's best plan was to capture the Pawn with the Rook.

(u) K—K 3 is of so avail, because of 30 Q—R sq.

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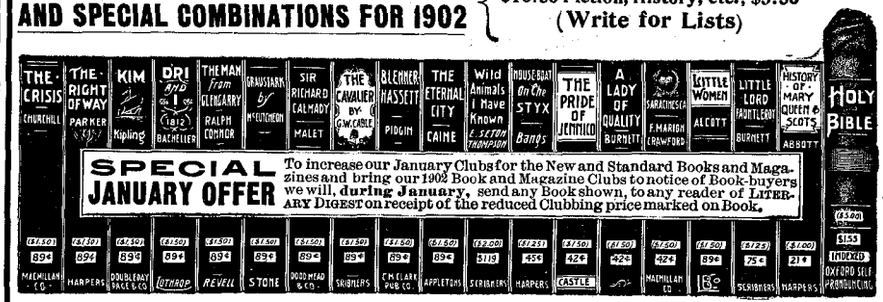
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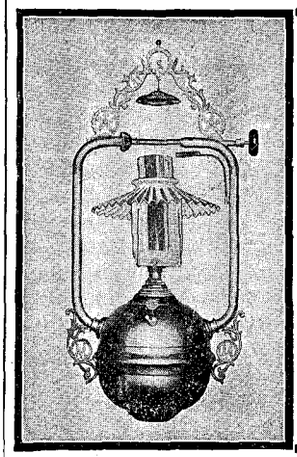

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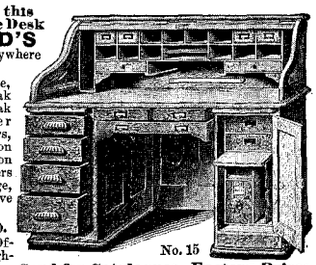
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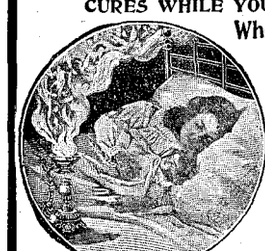

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